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BY JAMES G. HASSON.

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THE FIRST CLIENT.

A legal ditty to be sung without chorus to the air of "The King's Old Courtier."

John Smith, a young attorney, just admitted to the bar,
Was solemn and sagacious as young attorneys are;
And a frown of deep abstraction held the seisin of his face—
The result of contemplation of the rule in Shelley's case.

One day in term-time Mr. Smith was setting in the court,
When some good man and true of the body of the county did on their oath report,
That heretofore, to wit: upon the second day of May,
A. D. 1877, about the hour of noon, in the county and state aforesaid, one Joseph Scroggs, late of said county, did then and there feloniously take, steal, and carry away
One bay horse, of the value of fifty dollars, more or less
(The same then and there being of the property, goods, and chattels of one Hezekiah Hess);
Contrary to the statute in such case expressly made
And provided; and against the peace and dignity of the state wherein the venue had been laid.

The prisoner, Joseph Scroggs, was then arraigned upon this charge
And pleaded not guilty, and of this he threw himself upon the country at large;
And said Joseph being poor, the court did graciously appoint
Mr. Smith to defend him—much on the same principle that obtains in every charity hospital, where a young medical student is often set to rectify a serious injury to an organ or a joint.

The witness seemed prejudiced against poor Mr. Scroggs
And the district attorney made a thrilling speech, in which he told the jury that if they didn't find for the state he reckoned he'd have to "walk their logy".
Then Mr. Smith arose and made his speech for the defense,
Where in he quoted Shakespeare, Blackstone, Chitty, Archbold, Joaquin Miller, Story, Kent, Tupper, Smedes and Marshall and many other writers, and everybody said they "never heard of such a bust of eloquence."

And he said: "On this hypothesis, my client must go free;"
And: "Again on this hypothesis, it's morally impossible that he should be guilty don't you see?"
And: "Then, on this hypothesis, you really can't convict;"
And so on, with forty-six more hypothesis, upon none of which, Mr. Smith ably demonstrated, could Scroggs be derelict.

But the jury, never stirring from the box wherein they sat,
Returned a Verdict of "Guilty;" and his Honor straightway sentenced Scroggs to a three year term in the penitentiary and a heavy fine and the costs on top of that;
And the prisoner, in wild delight, got up and danced and sung;
And when they asked him the reason of this strange behavior, he said: "It's because I got off so easy—for it there'd ha' been a few more of them darned hypothesicles, I should certainly have been hung.

—IRWIN RUSSELL in *Scribner's Monthly*.

SUBMARINE CABLES.

One of the difficulties in early attempts to establish submarine telegraph lines was to secure an effective mode of insulating the wires. The first substance used that seemed at all adequate to the purpose was gutta-percha, and this it was found, must also be protected. A cable inclothed with an outside coat of gutta-percha simply was laid between Dover and Calais in 1850, and worked for one day only. In the following year another cable was laid between the two points, in which the wires, after being insulated with gutta-percha, were protected by an armor of ten heavy wires. This is still in working order. The general plan of making submarine cables is much the same. In the first place, if more than one conducting wire is used, each must be insulated from the others. Copper wires are employed, and each one is coated with two or more concentric layers of gutta-percha. These are then laid together to form a center strand, and about them all are laid at least three—more often four—layers of gutta-percha, and besides, between these layers, a peculiar insulating compound, composed of melted gutta-percha, wood-tar, and rosin, in applied which not only penetrates into the pores of the gutta-percha, but also by its adhesiveness unites the layers with each other. Before these layers are put on the wires are tested to make sure that they are free from defects, and that their conductivity and insulation are perfect. Around the gutta-percha layers a wrapping of tarred hemp, technically called the bedding, is placed. This hemp is in strands, and by the use of a machine made for the purpose the strands are spun around the cable. After the core has been covered with hemp it passes through the armoring, by which the outside covering is put on. This is either of fine iron strands, spun into wires, or iron wires covered with hemp, or copper bands. It is necessary that deep-sea cables should be a light and at the same time as durable as possible. At first heavy iron sheathing was used, but it was apt to break in deep water, and therefore the wires were substituted. Though cables must be made stronger for deep-sea water use, because of the pressure upon them, in the shallower water near the coast they are more liable to injury from icebergs, the anchors of vessels, and the attacks of sea animals. For this reason the shore ends are provided with a heavier armor than that which is used for the line further out.

Money Saved by a Fly.

Here is a story from the *Companion*, showing how a blue-bottle fly was the means of saving much work and expense:

"Flies are most useful scavengers, for they destroy much matter which is injurious to man. They lay their eggs in decaying animal substances, and these hatch out in a very short time. The young flies begin to eat as soon as they are hatched, and soon eat up the decayed matter. It is said that the progeny of two blue-bottle flies will eat up a dead horse more quickly than one lion could perform the task.

Flies have a wonderful scent. If a piece of decayed meat is placed in an open place where there are no flies, it will not be long before a troop of flies will be crawling over it. An ingenious man once made a fly serve him. A poisoned rat had crawled under the floor of a gentleman's dining-room, and died there. The room, which had been fitted up at great expense, became uninhabitable, and workmen were called in to remove the flooring. But one of them suggested that if a blue-bottle fly should be turned into the room, it would find the exact spot where the dead rat was lying. The fly, being caught and turned in, buzzed about the room for some time. At last it alighted upon a certain spot on the floor, and remained there.

"There's where your dead rat is!" the the workman said. A single board was removed, and the rat was exposed to view. The fly had scented the body through the crack in the floor.

Sagacity of the Swan.

On the banks of the river Idle, between Bawtry and Misson, a swan had built her nest in a hedge previous to the recent serious floods, in May, and was sitting on her eggs. When the water receded a curious sight was presented, the nest having been raised by the male and female to the height of about three feet, to do which they had to collect more than a large cart load of sticks, reeds, leaves, etc. Upon this elevated nest the swan continued to sit—the eggs having been raised without injury—whilst the male bird kept would-be intruders, who were attracted by the sight, at a respectful distance.

THE TRICKS OF MISERS.

About forty years ago the custom of concealing money in an out-of-the-way place, unknown to all but its possessor, was greatly practiced. This was occasioned at that time by the very uncertain condition of the saving banks. Although the danger of failing banks is, to a large extent, a thing of the past, the practice of hiding money prevails. Often if the owner of the hidden treasure should die without revealing the whereabouts of his money, it would be likely to occasion great anxiety and consternation among expectant relatives.

In the north-eastern part of N. Y. city a case of this nature occurred not many years ago. An old man who lived in a very frugal manner, but who was reputed to be the possessor of a large amount of money, was run over at a railroad crossing and killed instantly. He had several relatives, who, although they were somewhat diffident about acknowledging the tie previous to the old man's death, were very eager to proclaim it as soon as they heard he had left behind him a considerable store of gold. The house in which the old man had lived was a large, shaky old structure, full of nooks and crevices, which would seem to be the very place that a miser would select as a hoarding place for his money. The house was ransacked from cellar to garret, every crack and crevice was explored, and the furniture was taken to pieces, but all in vain, for at the end of two weeks' vigilant search, they were no nearer she object of their search than when they began. A consultation was held, and after some discussion it was decided to continue the work by proxy, and a well known private detective was engaged.

This person looked over the premises, and found everything that would be likely to contain the money turned inside out, so thoroughly had the anxious relatives done their work. Now the question for the detective to decide was whether the deceased would have been likely to bury his wealth. It was necessary to ascertain the habits of the old man, and to find in what part of the grounds he was most in the habit of walking, for it is an established fact that a person who has every thought concentrated upon a certain place will be very likely to visit it as often as possible.

The deceased had kept one servant, a very dead old woman, who had been with him for a number of years, and she was questioned about the habits of her late master. She said he rarely left the house, but would sit all day long in his library. This upset the theory of the money being buried, and the detective returned to take a fresh inventory of the library. The relatives had given their attention to this room at an early stage of the search. The book-cases had been moved out from the wall, every volume had been opened and every drawer inspected, so that no fresh place of concealment suggested itself.

Pondering upon the mysterious matter he fixed his eyes abstractedly upon the ceiling, where he saw something that made his heart thump. The ceiling was of the usual height, but was made of wood, put in long strips about eight inches wide. It evidently had not been swept off for years, and a layer of grimy dirt clung to the boards. What attracted the detective's attention was a spot near the centre of the ceiling, on which the dust did not appear to be as thick as on the rest of the boards. The difference in the color of this spot was so slight that only an experienced eye could have detected it, and on getting under this particular spot the detective noticed marks in the dust as though made by the tips of human fingers.

There was a solid old table in one corner of the room, which, though used pretty roughly in the general ransacking, was still able to bear the officer's weight. Drawing this to the middle of the room, he found a slight abrasion of the veneering near the centre of the table, like the marks that would be left by the feet of a chair. This additional proof was strengthened when the detective put a chair upon the table, and the feet exactly fitted the scratches on the surface of it. Getting up on the chair, the searcher pressed the tips of his fingers in the faint tracks in the dust, and a part of a board yielded to the touch like magic, leaving a hole about eight inches square. Inserting his hand through the opening the detective felt around and drew forth a long, narrow tin box. In this was discovered many thousands of dollars in United States bonds and greenbacks. The detective pocketed a snug reward.

Grant's Horse.

General Grant was particularly proud of his stud of horses. His war charger was an especial favorite. He took great delight in exhibiting his horses to his friends with whom he was intimate. Once at his stables with a friend he said, "Perhaps you would like to see the horse I rode during all the campaigns I commanded?" The animal was ordered to be brought out. The gentleman was surprized to find the horse no larger than a lady's palfrey—small, slender, agile-limbed, black as a coal, intelligent, mild, an eye like a hawk, and a lick on the mane for all the world like a boy's cowlick. It was such an animal as women and children would make into a family pet.

The gentleman pronounced the animal a beauty, but expressed a doubt as to its endurance. "Endurance!" said the general; "this animal exceeds in endurance any horseflesh I ever saw. I have taken him out at daylight and kept in the saddle till dark, and he came in as fresh when I dismounted as when I started in the morning. There isn't enough gold in America to buy him. He is an imported horse of fine breed, and was once on Jeff Davis' plantation." This was just before Davis was caught, and the visitor said, "I presume you would exchange the horse for Jeff Davis?" "You have said it," exclaimed Grant; "I would exchange him for his master, but for nothing else in the world."

Understanding of Animals.

Bayard Taylor relates the following:—"Animals have much more capacity to understand human speech than is generally supposed. The Hindoos invariably talk to their elephants, and it is amazing how much the latter comprehend. The Arabs govern their camels with a few cries, and my associates in the African desert were always amused whenever I addressed a remark to the big dromedary who was my property for two months, yet at the end of that time the beast evidently knew the meaning of a number of simple sentences. Some years ago, seeing the hippopotamus in Barnum's Museum looking very stolid and dejected, I spoke to him in English, but he did not even open his eyes. Then I went to the opposite corner of the cage, and said in Arabic, 'I know you; come here to me.' He instantly turned his head towards me; I repeated the words, and thereupon he came to the corner where I was standing, pressed his huge, ungainly head against the bars of the cage, and looked into my face with a touch of delight while I stroked his muzzle. I have two or three times found a lion who recognized the same language, and the expression of his eyes, for an instant, seemed positively human."

A GORGEOUS PALACE.

Description of the Charming Mango Gardens of the King of Siam.

The Summer Palace of the King, the Mango Gardens, is considered the handsomest place in Siam. The main building is erected in the style of a French chateau, and is surrounded with grounds laid off with great skill by a landscape gardener, paths winding in serpentine sinuosity in every direction, flowers of all kinds fill the air with perfume, and to add to the charms of the place miniature lakes, dotted over with lotus plants in blossom, flash their sparkling waters in the sunshine.

These lakes are fed from the river that flows in front of the palace, which together with the yard is enclosed by a wall containing a number of handsome buildings set apart for the various wives of the King. Through the kindness of the gardener in charge I was shown through the palace, the King being absent he not staying there more than a month during the year.

The palace is built of teak and other costly woods; the walls paneled most handsomely; the hard wood polished like a mirror, bringing out the grain; the ceiling lofty, laid off in handsome designs and most elaborately gilded; the floors a mosaic of various woods also highly polished, each room a different design, while the broad flight of steps that lead to the second story—the sleeping apartments—is simply grand, in keeping with the magnificence of the interior.

The King's chamber, bath-rooms, etc., were worthy of the abode of royalty, and his couch 'a thing of beauty,' if not 'a joy forever.' It was made of rare wood and carved in the most exquisite designs, draped with rare lace fringed with gold; a gold embroidered spread covered the bed; the pillows and bolsters were also hemmed with lace, and above it swung a handsome punka to keep him cool. It seemed more like a work of art to please the eye than the resting place of one who courted slumber, surcease of business and trouble arizing from the control of over 7,000,000 people.

In some of the rooms we noticed some very handsome furniture and pictures, costly tables, crystal and alabaster vases, etc., though the place was dismantled during the absence of royalty. It is a place that one tired of power and the world would retire to for a month and live in elysium or Oriental case. In the center of several of the lakes handsome pavilions are erected, where the band discourses music, and on their rippling surface float barges ready to bear the wives and children or family of the King, when he concludes to pass his time there.

Scattered throughout the gardens are cages containing monkeys, birds, etc., that add not a little to the picturesqueness of the scene. For over an hour our party strolled through the well-kept grounds and gardens, fifty men being constantly employed in beautifying and keeping them in order. Amid a grove of rarest foliage, musical with birds, is a handsome Italian monument, erected to the memory of the late Queen, who was drowned by the sinking of a yacht, erected by the King, and by his special direction kept in the neatest order.

As our time was limited we could see but a portion of the beauties of this lovely place. It would take a column to speak at length of the various palaces that are scattered over the grounds, the Oriental watch and bell-tower that stands like a giant sentinel towering over all, the handsome, wat, built like a Gothic cathedral, with stained glass windows, but the shrill whistle of our steam launch reminds us that "time is up," and, with a sigh of regret, our party left the lovely Mango Gardens, its world of flowers, its fragrant atmosphere and paradisical beauty—an elysium where one could dream life away, the Nepenthe of the poet, where no raven will ever "sit on pallid bust of Pallas," but eternal sunshine gilds the velvet curtains and casts a glory on the glistening floors.

Daniel Webster and Lord Brougham.

Mr. Webster was an admirable raconteur, and some of his reminiscences of his visit to England were very entertaining.

One morning in London, after a breakfast with Rogers, the banker-poet, he left the house in company with the celebrated Sydney Smith, and as they passed the door of Lord Brougham Smith proposed to call, to which Mr. Webster assented.

On entering, Smith introduced Mr. Webster as "Mr. Clay." Now Mr. Clay had not long before denounced Lord Brougham in the United States Senate, so, to use Mr. Webster's words, "Lord Brougham did not say a word to Mr. Clay, nor did Mr. Clay to Lord Brougham."

Smith and Webster soon took their leave, and as they were crossing St. James Park the former all at once became silent and then asked:

"Did I not introduce you to Lord Brougham as Mr. Clay?"

"Certainly you did," replied Webster.

No more was said on the subject, but Smith soon excused himself. That afternoon Mr. Webster found a card from Lord Brougham inscribed:

"For Mr. Webster," and they became intimate friends.—[Boston Budget.

Cured of Being Angry.

Judge Murray, of Naperville, looks back on more then seventy years, though he seems to be less than sixty.

The other day on one of the suburban trains he sat in a game of whist when his partner said something that did not please him.

Without a word of explanation the old judge left the board, took a seat elsewhere, and began reading his newspaper as if nothing had happened. Soon afterward a gentleman said to him:

"Well, Judge, you left that game abruptly, but didn't appear to be angry."

"Angry!" replied the judge; "I never get angry. I haven't been angry for thirty years. That's the reason I am so well.

"Just about thirty years ago I got mad, terribly mad, at something—I don't remember what—and I tore around and raved and talked myself red, white and blue in the face.

"When I had blown off a little of my surplus steam I looked over the crowd of gentlemen present for a little sympathy, and by thunder, they were all grinning—grinning at me, too. They didn't seem to care how mad I got. It didn't hurt them any. They weren't mad a whit.

"I was the only fellow in the crowd who was making a fool of himself, and I concluded not to do it again. No, sir; and I never did. I never got mad again."—[Chicago News.

Teachings of the Ocean.

The vastness and the might of ocean and the manner in which it cherishes the feeblest and most fragile beings, alike speak to us of Him who holds it in the hollow of His hand, and gave to it of old its boundaries and its laws; but its teaching ascends to a higher tone when we consider its origin and history, and the manner in which it has been made to build up continents and mountain chains and at the same time to nourish and sustain the teeming life of sea and land.—[Sir W. Dawson.

ABOUT WOMEN.

—Mrs. Custer has received nearly five hundred letters about her book "Boots and Saddles," and has answered them all.

—Dr. Martha G. Ripley is the only woman among the faculty of the Homœopathic College of Minnesota at Minneapolis.

—Miss Letta L. Burlingame, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, has been licensed to practice law by the Illinois Supreme Court.

—Miss Marietta Holley (Josiah Allen's Wife), received eleven thousand dollars for the manuscript of her new book, "Samantha at Saratoga."

—Miss Minna R. Pollock, of New York, translater and type-writer, has been appointed by the board of aldermen as commissioner of deeds.

—There are 318 women employed as prison officials in England, with salaries varying from $225 to $2,500 per annum, and in addition fuel, ligets, quarters and uniform.

—The women of New York have been granted more patents than their sisters in any other State. The women of Massachusetts, Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin rank next in order.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, in a recent visit to Paris, met some of the most distinguished suffragists of France at a reception given at the residence of her son, Theodore Stanton.

—Mrs. Frank Leslie is of Huguenot extraction, and was born in the French quarter of New Orleans. She speaks French, Spanish, Italian, German and English with equal fluency.

—Mrs. Helen Campbell, since her "Prisoners of Poverty" called attention to the sufferings of poor sewing women, has received hundreds of applications from people who want seamstresses.

—The name of the first woman graduate of Columbia is Miss Mary Parsons Hankey. She is about 20 years of age, and is the daughter of Lawyer James Hankey, who lives at Garrison's Station, Staten Island.

—The medical attendants of ex-Empress Carlotta of Mexico begin to hope that she will fully recover her mental powers. She is 47 years of age and is at present confined in the Chateau de Boncot, near Brussels.

—Mary Clayton Black, daughter of the late Jeremiah S. Black, is to publish during the summer a sketch of her father's life Miss Black acted as private secretary to her father for many years, and is in possession of his papers.

—A Chicago special says that Nina Van Zandt, the wife of August Spies, by proxy, is rapidly failing in health and not likely to live long enough to learn the decision of the Supreme Court with reference to her husband's fate.

—Miss Winifred Edgerton, who received the degree of Ph. D. from Columbia College last year, is the teacher of mathematics in the New York school of which Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland has become the associate principal.

—Under the new rules of precedent at the White House Miss Bayard, although she is the youngest, will next year outrank all the other ladies of the Cabinet. This is because she is daughter of the Secretary of State and presides over his house-hold.

—Two Venetian ladies named Silvestri have formed at Vienna a school for young girls to learn the art of mosaics, and have given them the Palazzo Sceriman in which to work. They execute orders of all kinds, sending the work in sections to any part of the world.

—Mrs. L. F. Baldy, of California, is about to establish a colony of silk culturists in Maryland. A tract of one hundred acres near Odenton will be divided among ten colonists, and by next spring she hopes to have the experiment fully under way. She proposes to raise grapes along with the silk-worms, as the worms require but six weeks of care. Mrs. Baldy is a member of the Woman's Silk Culture Association of the United States.

—Dr. Mary F. Thomas, of Richmond, Indiana, sent a very able paper on "Heredity" to the recent annual meeting of the Indiana State Medical Society at Indianapolis. Dr. Thomas could not be present, and the paper was read by Mrs. Mary E. Haggart, of Indianapolis. The character of the paper, and the excellent manner in which it was read, secured the earnest attention of the members of the Medical Society.

—Miss Helen Gray Cone, whose poems have given her a prominent place among our young women of letters, and Miss Jennette L. Gilder of the "Critic," are at work on a book in two volumes, to be called, "Pen Portraits of Literary Women." The portraits are drawn by the women themselves, and by their comtemporaries. With two exceptions, George Sand and Harriet Beecher Stowe, these portraits are of English literary women, from Hannah Moore to George Elliot. A concise biographical sketch of each, written by Miss Cone, is followed by descriptive anecdotes culled from every conceivable source.

The Alps.

One cannot command any language to convey an adequate idea of this magnificence. You are standing far below, gazing up to where the great disc of the glittering Alps cuts the heavens, and drinking in the influence of the silent scene around. Suddenly an enormous mass of snow and ice, in itself a mountain, seems to move; it breaks from the toppling outmost mountain ridge of snow, where it is hundreds of feet in depth, and in its first fall, of perhaps 2000 feet, is broken into millions of fragments. As you first see the flash of distant artillery by night, then hear the roar, so here you may see the white flashing mass majestically bowing, and hear the astounding din. A cloud of dusty, misty, dry snow rises into the air from the concussion, forming a white volume of fleecy smoke, or mist light, from the bosom of which thunders forth the ice torrent in its second prodigious fall over the rocky battlements. The eye follows it delighted, as it ploughs through the path which preceding avalanches have worn, till it comes to the brink of a vast ridge of bare rock, perhaps more than 2000 feet perpendicular. Then flows the whole cataract over the gulf with a still louder roar of echoing thunder. Another fall of still greater depth ensues, over a second similar castellated ridge or reef in the face of the mountain, with an awful majestic slowness, and a tremendous crash in its concussion, awakening again the reverberating peals of thunder. Then the torrent roars on to another similar fall, till at length it reaches a mighty groove of snow and ice, like the slide down the Pilatus, of which Playfair has given so powerfully and graphic description. Here its progress is slower, and last of all you listen to the roar of the falling fragments as they drop out of sight, with dead weight, into the bottom of the gulf, to rest there for ever.

The Matter with the Milk.

A Waterbury 5-year old at the supper table last evening set down a cup of milk, which he had raised to his lips, with the remark:

"Mamma, I believe the milkman has a sour cow."—[Hartford Times.

FASHION NOTES.

—A good many flat white and black leghorns are shown by the milliners. The white are trimmed with dotted point d'esprit and white feathers.

—Simple flower pins, representing clematis, orchids, primrose, violets and pansies, enameled in the natural delicate colors, as now worn, are in exquisite taste.

—A made-up Windsor bow is one of the season's novelties in neckwear. It saves the trouble of tying, which prevents many people from wearing Windsor ties.

—The four-in-hand is drooping delicately to a modest size. Wide ties are entirely passe, and two inches is the popular size. Even narrower widths will be shown soon.

—An afternoon dress is of plain camel's-hair and plaited velvet; skirt of velvet made up bias; vest, revers, and waist-edge of velvet; cuff and band over sleeve and collar of velvet.

—For men's outing dress, Knickerbocker trousers are rapidly growing in favor, and long stockings of tasteful designs are this season a more important part of manufacturers' stocks than hitherto.

—French skirtings in linen and percale are less startling than last season, and the tendency is toward quiet and genteel effects. This does not apply to figures, which are more strongly colored than ever.

—The "white toilets" imported from abroad are no longer dead white, but are really gray. A dress ordered from Paris a few weeks ago was composed of a soft-pale gray silk. Over this was a cloud of grayish tulle, then another layer of a lighter shade, and finally one of white, held in place by sash ends of the three shades of tulle.

—Young lady's dress of plaid suiting and velvet is made with a very full draped back and slightly draped front, panel of velvet, over which back and front meet with a bow of ribbon. Close body, with a velvet vest; folds of the goods from each shoulder to point of the basque; butterfly bows on each shoulder; belt from side forms with large button clapo.

—A young lady's home dress is of velvet and pattern camel's-hair. Velvet collar and front yoke gathered full; polonaise body, the embroidered front opening over a front breadth to match, and with a velvet band across the lower edge of the skirt; sides in plaits; back gathered; the polonaise drapery slightly caught up; velvet cuffs; large buttons at sides of polonaise.

—An afternoon dress is of striped surah, with velvet vest, collar and cuffs. The skirt has a very deep, full side-plaited fan set in, over which is a double panel, parting slightly at the top and tapering toward the bottom, apparently held together by large buttons. The draperies are so drawn as to give a bias effect across the bottom of the skirt. Three yards of velvet and sixteen yards of surah is required.

—A suit of plain Bengaline, with beaded trimming, is made with a plain waist, with wide revers decorated with large buttons at the outer edge, plain vest, with beaded collar and pendent pattern; plain sleeves with straight coat cuff, and one button on the outside, very full skirt draped over beaded panel; unique and stylish.

—Dresses of faille and brocaded velvet has beaded points over the front of the skirt. Brocade fronts open over a plain breadth; very full puffed draperies over the hips; side plaiting back of the brocade panels; close-fitting waist, with wide cuffs, collar and revers of brocade. Chemisette of silk in wide middle plait, with buttons; straight round collar.

—Transparent French muslins are exhibited with strawberries, laurel blossoms, sweet-brier roses and foliage, arbutus blossoms, and half-opened buds, scattered on vari-colored geounds; usually the backgrounds are of pale tints—a very delicate tea rose or primrose being a favorite shade, but the bright-colored fruits and flowers look very well against a background of olive, pale golden-brown or moss-green.

Use of the Cent.

For some years many of the prominent Southern cities have been trying to bring cents into circulation, and desperate indeed have been the efforts to accomplish this. Several houses have declared in favor of cents, to find their introduction far more difficult than was imagined. One publisher imported barrels of the coins and put them forth, only to find out that they returned in a very short time. The idea of carrying the measure through by one grand movement, all acting together, failed. The people were not acquainted with cents and refused them; and many dealers, particularly the small ones, with whom cents would have come into play and who would be most benefited by their circulation, held back. But although these spasmodic efforts failed, the end sought for is being slowly but surely accomplished. The cent, which could not be forced suddenly on the community, is growing into favor. A large number of houses are now willing to accept it and make their change accordingly, and the public is beginning to recognize that the cent is of some value after all. Strange to say, as at the beginning of this movement, the small dealers still hold back. Coppers will be taken in payment by almost any large dry goods house, but the candy or banana peddler on the corner opposite is very much afraid of the copper currency. There need be no fear, however, that the cent will not succeed. The new coin has been introduced. It is no longer a novelty or a surprise. Those who thought they could suddenly spring it upon the community did not recognize the conservative nature of the people; did not appreciate the fact that even so small revolutions as this can only be accomplished with time and patience.

Contracts.

A merchant wanted a milliner. Miss Maclay was open to an engagement of this kind. The merchant hearing of her, dispatched a letter offering the situation, and asking for her answer by return mail. Directly she had read the letter, she wrote her acceptance on a postal card. But instead of mailing this herself, she gave it to a small boy to mail for her, which small boy carried it in his pocket, with his pegtop and marbles, for four days before he posted it. Meanwhile the merchan tmade other arrangements, and when Miss Maclay reached his store according to the terms of the card which had lingered in the pocket of the small boy, she was notified her services were not required. The Supreme Court of Illinois held that she could not obtain any damages for the breach of a contract without proving a contract to commence with. She had proved a proposal which required that she should assent by return mail, and as she had not assented by return mail (the small boy being her agent in the matter), but by a mail four days later, she had failed to show acceptance of the merchant's offer. And judgment was given against the milliner.

BRIEFS.

—"Born to blush unseen." Negroes.

—Perplexity is the father of profanity.

—Expressed in round figures—the ballot.

—A wise man follows his nose; a fool follows his don't knows.

—The bareback act is equally popular at circuses and at swell receptions.

—The King of the Tonga Islands dresses in well made European clothes.

—If you want to see a wild-cat, simply hold up the domestic article by the tail.

—What the depositor wants to know is not that his money is all right, but that it's all left.

—Many a man whose yacht costs $10,000 a year is to poor to rent a pew in church.

—Many a man is the architect of his own fortune, but never gets enough money to build.

—In making purchases if a man does not pay down immediately he is expected to pay up soon.

—Some people are so constitu

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - AUGUST 5, 1887.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR TREASURER:
THOMAS E. HOWE, Cambria.

FOR COMMISSIONERS:
JOHN KIRBY, Johnstown.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Conemaugh.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR.
GEORGE W. EASLY, Johnstown.

FOR AUDITORS.
J. W. GRIFFIN, Munster Twp.
LOUIS ROLAND, Johnstown.

Democratic State Convention.

PHILADELPHIA July 23, 1887.

The Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, a candidate for State Treasurer, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will meet at Allentown on Wednesday, August 31, at 12 o'clock noon.

The representation in the convention will consist of representative delegates, 1 for each 1,000 Democratic votes cast for Governor at the last Gubernatorial election, or for a fraction of 1,000 such votes amounting to 500 or more in the respective representative districts, provided that each representative district, shall have at least one delegate.

DALLAS SANDERS, Chairman.
WILLIAM E. DANNEHOWER, Sec't'y.

It now seems very certain that about one-half the counties in the State will refuse to return watches, carriages and household funiture, for taxation, and that it will require a judicial opinion to settle the issue between the Attorney General and the Board of Revenue Commissioners.

THE report of the State Commissioners of fisheries for the years 1885-86 has just been issued. The Commissioners have built a hatchery at Erie, in which 14,625,000 white fish were hatched last year, being about 92 per cent. of the 16,000,000 of eggs obtained from the United States fish Commission. These young fish were placed in Lake Erie during the latter part of March, 1886. The report says hundreds of thousands of brook trout, rainbow or California mountain trout, and salmon trout have been transplanted to our mountain streams and lakes for game fishing. Food fishes, principally German carp, have also been deposited in large numbers in ponds and streams, these last named being in response to a constantly increasing demand, largely from our agricultural population.

NOTWITHSTANDING Ireland has declined in population during the last 40 or 50 years, its resources and wealth are shown by the material progress it has made. The figures in some respects are quite astonishing.

Take the matter of education. Forty years ago, in 1837, there were 1,384 national schools, having 109,548 pupils, educated at a cost of $250,000; in 1885 the schools numbered 7,936, the pupils 1,075,604, and the educational grant was $4,070,000. The percentage of illiterates, which, in 1841, was 53 per cent., had fallen in 1885 to 25 per cent., and in the last two years this percentage has been further reduced. In 1841 there were 1,024,575 inhabited mud cabins of from one to three rooms, and 264,184 good farm-houses of from five to nine rooms; in 1881 the number of houses of the former class had fallen to 422,241, while the number of the better class of houses had increased to 680,000. In 1851 seventy-two per cent. of the people lived in the inferior sort of house, while in 1881 the proportion was reduced to 43 per cent.

In 1849 there were 428 miles of railroad in Ireland, with earnings amounting to $2,090,000; in 1885, the mileage was 2,575 miles, and the earnings were $13,790,000.

Between 1852 and 1885 Ireland's deposits in savings banks increased from $80,000,000 to $170,000,000; the value of her live stock doubled; her revenue from $22,000,000 to nearly $44,000,000; her tonnage of shipping from 5,000,000 tons to 13,000,000 tons.

THE election in Kentucky for Governor, other State officers and members of the Legislature took place on Monday last. The entire Democratic ticket was of course elected, the majority for General Buckner, the candidate of that party for Governor, being estimated at from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand. There was a Prohibition and Labor ticket in the field, but singly or combined they do not seem to have materially affected the result except in a few counties. General Buckner, the Governor elect, is the same man who surrendered Fort Donelson on the Tennessee river to General Grant early in the spring of 1862, the second year of the war. After the war closed in 1865 a feeling of mutual friendship prang up between them and a very short time before General Grant's death General Buckner, who was then in New York, made a visit to the former at Mt. McGregor, on the Hudson river above Albany. What Grant on that occasion said to Buckner and how earnestly he expressed the hope for lasting peace and reconciliation between the North and South, was widely published throughout the country and attracted very marked attention. A notable feature of the Kentucky campaign was the contest between James B. Beck, one of the present United States Senators from that State, and Dr. E. D. Standiford, an influential and wealthy citizen of Louisville. Beck wanted to carry a majority of the Legislature so as to secure his own re election to the Senate and Dr. Standiford coveted the prize himself. Each of them had canvassed the State very thoroughly and each felt confident of success. On Wednesday of last week, five days before the election Dr. Standiford died somewhat suddenly at his home in Louisville. Mr. Beck will be re-elected as he would have been in any event and as he deserves to be. He is one of the very ablest men of either party in the Senate and Kentucky could not well afford to loose him from that body.

THE most exciting and hotly contested campaign that ever took place in Texas ended on Wednesday last, and on yesterday the voters of that State either defeated or endorsed at the polls a constitutional Prohibitory amendment. We will be able to announce the result in our next issue. As the campaign approached its close each side was confident of a majority ranging all the way from fifteen thousand to fifty thousand. The negro vote played a most important part in the contest and each side claimed that the greater portion of it would be cast in their favor. Hundreds of speakers have been engaged in canvassing the State and almost every important town been favored with a barbecue and a joint discussion. At each of these barbecues from five to fifty head of cattle and sheep have been slaughtered and audiences of from 2,000 to 10,000 have assembled. At the barbecue in the city of Fort Worth on Tuesday of last week given by the opponents of the amendment, is is said that 50,000 people were present and that 450 head of cattle and an equal number of sheep were slaughtered to feed the immense crowd. United States Senator elect, John H. Reagan, who is of course a Democrat, is the most prominent leader of the Prohibitionsts, and is ably assisted by U. S. Senator Maxey and other Democrats of State reputation. U. S. Senator Coke, Governor Ross, Congressmen Mills and Crane, all of whom are leading Democrats, head the opposition to the amendment. Democratic and Republican leaders have been acting in concert in support of the amendment, while Democratic and Republican leaders have stumped the State in opposition to it. Crimination and recrimination has been the order of the day, as for instance the remark of Congressman Mills a week or two ago in one of his speeches, that "hell is full to overflowing of such political preachers as Dr. B. H. Carroll," one of his most eloquent opponents, and the reply that Mills was a "foul mouthed, infidelic, snake-eyed monster." A campaign such as this has been has, of course, cost a vast amount of money. It is our opinion that the amendment has been defeated.

THE Secretary of the Interior has just decided against the pension claim of William Hedgspeth, a private in the Forty-second Indiana Volunteers. The case is a most singular one and has been the subject of much discussion by pension officials. Hedgspeth was captured in 1863 and sent to the Andersonville prison. After remaining there five months he enlisted in the Confederate army, to escape starvation, as he says, and so informed his fellow prisoners, stating at the same time that at the first opportunity he would desert, and if possible make his way back to his old regiment. After serving a short time in the Southern army he carried out his intention, and finally reached his regiment in which he served until he was discharged. Some years ago he applied for a pension on the ground of disability contracted while in the Federal service. This fact was fully sustained by the evidence in the case. The Act of Congress provides that no one who aided directly or indirectly the enemies of the Government in the late war shall be permitted to draw a pension. Hedgspeth's brief connection with the Confederate army made him amenable to to this Act of Congress, and his motive, it is said, cannot be taken into consideration. A great many opinions, some of them favorable and some not, have been written upon the case by different officials of the Interior Department. It has at last reached the Secretary of the Interior for final action, who after an examination of the papers in the case, which are very voluminous, has decided against its payment. It is no doubt true that the letter of the law is against the validity of Hedgspeth's claim, but all the equity of the case is in his favor.

WILLIAM J. MCGARIGLE a prominent Democratic politician of Chicago, who for some time has been making a nice living by swindling that city in a variety of ways, and who was recently convicted and sentenced to a term of three years in the penitentiary, induced the Sheriff at the close of last week during the pendency of a motion in court relating to his case, to accompany him to his (McGarigle's) residence and while there he succeeded by a trick in getting out of the house and is now in Canada. Just one year ago this same man McGarigle was a red hot applicant to Mr. Cleveland for the appointment of U. S. Marshal for the Northern district of Illinois. A large delegation representing as they claimed the "business men" of Chicago, with one of the County Commissioners named Van Pelt at its head, went to Washington for the purpose of forcing the President to give McGarigle the coveted appointment. Mr. Cleveland who had previously been waited on by McGarigle himself, but who didn't take any stock either in him or his friend Van Pelt, appointed another man who was not even an applicant. Van Peit was furious and indignant at the President's course and just as he started from his hotel for the next train to Chicago he threatened that "Ah Hell shall stir for this." How quickly the wheel goes round? McGarigle is an exile in Canada and his henchman Van Pelt is now being tried in the criminal court of Chicago charged with bribery and corruption. Mr. Cleveland was very fortunate in repulsing this Chicago gang of thieves and plunderers.

JOHN SHERMAN not only had himself elected a deligate to the Republican State Convention of Ohio in his own interest as a candidate for the Presidency, but when he reached Toledo, where the Convention met, he so pulled the wires as to be chosen permanent President of the body. This performance stands out as unequaled in the history of American politics. Having thus paved the way it was of course a comparatively easy thing for Sherman to procure from the Convention in which his friends were in the majority, although Blaine's supporters were numerous and difficult to appease, an endorsement of his Presidential aspirations. Does such a man for this one act to say nothing of his otherwise objectionable record, deserve the suffrages of the American people? Whatever else may be said of James G. Blaine he would never stoop so low in the game to conquer.

Struck at for his Pension Veto.

Disguise it as they may, the animus of the demagogues of the Grand Army and of the claim agents against President Cleveland grows out of his veto of the Indigent Pension bill. The paltry pretext is made that by his flag order President Cleveland off-ended the patriotic sentiment of the Grand Army; but it will be borne in mind that the insolent threat to insult the President if he should visit St. Louis had been made before the flag incident. The veto of the Indigent Pension bill was unquestionably in harmony with the best sentiment of the country; hence the people of the United States have a far greater interest in this matter than has the President, who stood forward as their representative to protect the Treasury against a monstrous raid. This assault upon President Cleveland for his pension veto is against public opinion. Its ill disguised object is to overcome public sentiment and to force through the next Congress another Indigent Pension bill of like character under the fear and pressure of a new election. Failing in this the purpose is to make the bill an issue in the coming contest for President. Hence what is personal to President Cleveland in this controversy dwindles into insignificence in comparison with the public concern.

It would be a great error to hold the veterans of the Grand Army organization responsible for the ill-natured and indecent utterances and acts of demagogues who assume to speak for the soldiers. The approval given by many Grand Army Posts of the pension veto when it was delivered affords sufficient proof of the presentiments of the veterans. There are in the Grand Army two elements, whose disagreement threatens a serious breach in the organization. As time passes the ranks of the veterans are becoming rapidly thinned by death, and the element composed of conscripts and substitutes grows in influence. It is a notorious fact that some Grand Army Posts are formed almost exclusively of this element, many of whose members never saw active service, and who, as General Grant said, only began to get real mad when the war was over.

In the presence of a new conspiracy to raid the Treasury with another Indigent Pension bill the cause of the President has necessarily become that of the whole people.

General Twiggs' Swords.

There are now in the Treasury Department in Washington three swords captured by General Benjamin F. Butler at New Orleans, which belonged to General Twiggs. They were seized by General B. F. Butler in 1862, while the latter was in command of the Union forces at New Orleans. At the last session of Congress a bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to return the swords to such person or legal representative of such person as was the owner of them at the time they were captured. Senator Hawley, in reporting the bill favorably from the Senate Military Committee, said: "These are some presentation swords given to General Twiggs before the war. They are among the captured property of the Government. Nobody cares to put them in a museum, or to sell them, or anything of that sort. It is the wish of the Treasury Department and others who have looked at the subject to return them, but controversy has arisen as to who are the owners. The bill proposes to submit the question of fact to the Court of Claims, and we report in favor of it." The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time and passed.

The "Congress sword" was presented by the President of the United States, agreeable to a resolution of Congress, to Brigadier General David E. Twiggs, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his gallant and good conduct in storming Monterey. Resolution approved on March 2, 1847. The scabbard is solid gold, and set with topaz, diamonds, sapphires and aqua marine, and the blade is of the finest Damascus steel. Value, $20,000.

The "State sword" is from the State of Georgia to Major General David E. Twiggs "as a tribute to his gallantry in Mexico in 1847—Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec, Molinos del Rey and City of Mexico." The scabbard is silver, with gold platings, and has one large emerald in the handle; value, $7000. The "City sword" is from the citizens of Augusta, Ga. The scabbard is silver, with gold plating and trimmings, and is set with rubies, diamonds and amethysts. There is also a silk belt, with gold embroidery; value, $8000.—*Baltimore Times.*

The little Girl Racket.

Washington, August 1.—Shortly after General Black was installed as Commissioner of pensions a little girl wrote a pathetic note to him detailing the straits to which her mother had been reduced on account of her failure to secure the pension which was due her as the widow of a deceased soldier. General Black was touched by the appeal, and finding, on investigation, that the case was a meritorious one, made it "special," and the little girl's mother was shortly afterward drawing her pension. This little incident, occurring as it did during the "dry spell," had the benefit of wide circulation in the newspapers of the country.

Then came the sequel. In every mail to the Commissioner there would be one or more letters from "little girls" imploring aid for their fathers or mothers. The "racket" had succeeded so well in the first instance that it really seemed as though everybody desiring a pension or with a claim pending before the office had concluded to engage some "little girl" to write and have their particular case made "special." The letter would vary somewhat in the amount of woe and distress described, but they all appealed to the Commissioner's sympathy as a father and husband. Most of them would have some such sentence as this in them: "All old soldiers are good, and since you were a soldier I know you must be good," until the poor Commissioner was almost distracted at the amount of taffy given him. In many cases special examiners were requested to causually look into these applications, and, of course, they found that there was no "little girl" in the case, the letters having been written by women and sometimes by men. In some instances they were intended to defraud the office.

This experience of the imitative powers of women and men has had the effect of putting the Commissioner on his guard, and he will doubtless see that his kindness is not so widely advertised next time he finds an opportunity of displaying it.

Good Results in Every Case.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; had tried many remidies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all coughs and cold with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery. Trial bottles free at the drug stores of E. James, of Ebensburg and W. W. McAteer, of Loretto. Large bottles $1.

A MULE in Chatham county N. C. is known to be 57 years old.

Effects of Malt Liquors Upon Health.

Mr. G. Thomann, the statistician of the American Brewers' Association, has collated a mass of facts and figures with regard to the effect of malt liquors on the health of consumers. He estimates that the average consumption for 1000 men who belong to one district of the Brewers' Benevolent Association in New York is a little over twenty five glasses a day. A close record of these men for five years shows that the whole number of deaths was thirty six. This is a very low death-rate compared with the general average. Carefully conducted medical examinations, made by the medical examiner of the district, further show that only one of these deaths was from kidney disease, which has been said to result so often from beer-drinking. Mr. Thomann draws from his figures the conclusions that brewers drink more beer than any other class of people, and drink it more constantly; that the death rate among them is lower by 40 per cent. than the average death rate among other people of the same ages; that the health of brewers is unusually good, diseases of the kidneys and liver seldom occurring among them, and that on an average they live longer and hold their strenght and health better than does the average workman of the country.

Like most specialists, Mr. Thomann is enthusiastic in the support of his theory, but his conclusions with regard to the healthful influence of beer should be treated with cautious circumspection. There is no doubt that beer is much less injurious to health than are spirituous liquors. Nor is there any doubt that the great change in the habits of the people of this country from consumption of spirts to malt liquors has been promotive of temperance, the Prohibitionists to the contrary notwithstanding. People who drink moderately of good beer are not likely to become drunkards or to injure their health.

It will not do, though, to insist too much upon the value of beer as an agent of temperance reform or as a medical remedy. It is very probable that a thousadd strong brewers would show a lower death rate than an equal number of workmen in various other occupations. But Mr. Thomann has never compared the rate of mortality among his brewers with that of a thousand selected workmen consuming no spirituous or malt liquors of any kind. Until such a list shall have been made his statistics will have little value as proofs of the healthful effects of beer upon consumers. At the same time they will greatly tend to disprove the exaggerated assertions of the Prohibitionists with redard to the agency of beer in engendering fatal diseases. Mr. Thomann has at least demonstrated that beer consumers are as longlived and as healthy as are the masses of people who drink no beer at all.—*Phila. Record.*

Corruption At Chicago.

The usual crowd was present in Judge Jamieson's Court in Chicago last week, when the proceedings in the "boodle" trial were resumed. One of the witnesses was F. W. Bipper, the meat contractor. He testified that he had been supplying the Cook county institutions with meat since 1880. The second year he was obliged to pay the Comissioners $3000 for the contract. The next year he paid the Chairman of the Board $500 for voting for his contract.

"Now, for the year of '83 what did it cost you?" asked General Stiles. Six thousand dollars." "Did you pay Wasserman any of it?" "I did." "Did you pay P. McCarthy?" "I did." "How much?" "One thousand dollars." "Why was that?" "Well, I paid him nothing the year before, and he said he wouldn't vote for me unless I made it up the next year." "Did Van Pelt get any?" "A little something."

"How much?" "Thirteen hundred dollars." "How did you come to pay him more than the others?" "He said he was working harder for me. He was a champion. He said he was offered $2000 from another man." "How about Lynn?" "I paid him $500." "How did you put this money?" "Oh, I slipped in into their pockets sometimes." "They used to wear sackcoats, didn't they?" "I don't know about that; I always found the pocket. [Laughter.] In 1884-85 the contracts cost me $10,000."

Mr. Bipper further testified that during 1885 he acted as the agent for the Commissioners to collect the assessments from the sub contractors who supplied bread and milk. The money obtained from this source was disbursed as follows: To Niesen, $800; to McDonald, $435; to Leyden, "for the boys," $11,200; to Klehm, $800, and to McClaughery, $800. Bipper said a grocery firm for whom he had secured a contract paid him 10 per cent. of all the sales to the country.

After Bipper came Commissioner MacDonald and Elisha A. Robinson, a wholesale grocer, each of whom had turned State's evidence. MacDonald had always posed as a "reform" member of the County Board, but sixty days after he had taken the oath of office he commenced receiving money for his vote. The evidence of MacDonald directly involved Commissioners Wren, Casselman, Van Pelt, Ochs and McCarthy in similar practices. Grocer Robinson gave a complete list of the bribes he had paid from month to month. Until 1885 he gave regularly 10 per cent. on all sales. Then the rate was increased to 13 per cent. until the county became unable to cash any more warrants.

The Best Anti-Poverty Society.

Every man, woman and child should be a practical member of a practical Anti-Poverty Society, and it should have its organization in every home of the land.

The best Anti-Poverty Society that can be found is not thought or spoken of by such dreamy theorists as Henry George and Dr. McGlynn. They propose what is as absurd as impossible, and the basis of their theory is the ceaseless fountain of crime and distress—idleness.

The only safe Anti-Poverty Society is for each man rich or poor, to enlist his whole household in earning all that can be earned by legitimate industry and always spending less than is earned. Such people are the only practical members of a practical Anti-Poverty Society.

Industry is the command of God, and it is essential to the health and happiness of all. It should be made profitable by intelligence and fidelity and it should ever have a surplus of earnings over expenditures to be invested in a home or the Savings Bank.

Very many who are fairly industrious make their investments in the wrong place. They pass the Savings Bank and often put their savings in the saloon, and others put both time and money in impracticable schemes to live without labor and make somebody else support them. All Such theories fail, and leave the workingman less fitted for successful industry

There is a safe Anti-Poverty Society in every family where industry and economy are practically inaugurated, and the reserve fund of the society is the exact amount each person or household saves in earnings over expenditures. That sort of Anti-Poverty Society will stand the test of all the mutations of industry and trade, and it is the only kind that can be trusted.—*Phila. Times.*

The State Revenue Commission which has been in session at Atlantic City, N. J. adjourned on Wednesday to meet at Cressor on the 18th instant.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Governor Gordon, of Georgia, has 700 applications for pardon on hand, and wants the Legislature to organize a pardon commission to help him out.

—Ex-Congressman C. F. Reed owns the largest wheat field in the world in Stanislaus county, California. It consists of 10,000 acres in one unbroken stretch along the bank of the San Joaquin river.

—George Jackson, an iron grinder at Springfield, O., has just died suddenly from the effects of inhalation of the iron rust which prevaded the atmosphere of the shop in which he was employed.

—Secret Service Agent Porter got a new counterfeit silver dollar on Monday from a State street jeweler in Chicago. It is a beautifully made coin with faultless outlines, a proper weight and a deceptive ring. Captain Porter fears it may have widespread circulation.

—Sergeant Mason, made famous for having shot at Guiteau during his trial for the murder of President Garfield, has become a prosperous and veay quiet farmer in Orange county, Virginia. He, with Betty and several babies, are reported to be perfectly comfortable in all respects.

—Thomas Foster, a hermit of Shamong, N. J., was about dying and it was proposed to send him to the almshouse, which he refused and told the Overseer of the Poor to examine a trunk in his room, which was found to have a fortune in it of gold and silver, old State bank notes and bonds of private institutions. He had lived for years in an old log hut.

—Mrs. Joseph Bennett, a wealthy lady of Wichita, Kan., was stabbed on Friday night by her stepdaughter, Mollie Bennett, Hot Springs. Mrs. Bennett had refused the girl admission to her house. The girl, with a young man as a companion, drove up to the house and when Mrs. Bennet opened the door stabbed her twenty times in the face, neck and arms. The lady will probably die.

—One of the hens of John Aldrich, of Naugatuck, while devoting all her energies to hatching out a lot of eggs was taken sick and died. The rooster of the flock immediately took her place, and has now been sitting on the nest of eggs for nearly thee weeks. He daily leaves the nest at a certain time, bristles up and clucks as naturally as any old hen, and to all appearances and perposes is a fullfledged motherly old hen.

—A butcher near Cincinnati the other day proudly exhibited a $2.50 gold piece that he had found in the paunch of a cow he had slaughtered for the market. Several buttons and other foreign substances, so corroded and decomposed as to be unrecognizable, were found with the money which was worn as smooth as glass. A hole through its rim would indicate that the articles had been at one time a charm string or some childish ornament.

—Timothy Buckley, a well-digger, struck a match to light a pipe at the bottom of a twenty-seven foot well at Stanford, Ills., on Friday of last week. The match ignited a stream of natural gas, and the explosion which followed blew the fixtures from the well and left Buckley a prisoner in the flames. Miles Brooks, John Kearby, Tom Buckley and others on the surface, were badly burned in getting the corpse out of the well.

—Reporter John M. Wall, of the New York *Tribune*, was a journalist in Ireland, a fellow-prisoner with Parnell in the Kilmainham jail, and he accompanied William O'Brien on his crusade through Canada against the Marquis of Lansdowne. During the riot at Toronto he was struck on the head by a stone while standing next to O'Brien. Last week he received a testimonial from some friends of Home Rule in New York in the shape of a check for $1,200 and a handsome diamond ring.

—After the war two Union soldiers named Halsey and Darnley, from Lowell, Mass., were in New Orleans, and one day got into a street fight with a stranger. Halsey threw a billet of wood at the stranger, but it stuck Darnley, who fell, and Halsey, believing he had killed him, fled to New York. He changed his name and went West. A few days ago he visited Lowell, and while walking on the street met Darnley, whom he recognized at once as the man whom he believed he had slain.

—A single highwayman held up two coaches near Dripping Springs Blanco county Texas, Friday night, and robbed the mail pouches of their contents, except two registered packages which he overlooked. He first stopped the coach from Fredericksburg, near where it was to meet the coach from Austin. He bound the driver hand and foot, and gagged him. When the coach from Austin came up he repeated his proformance and rode off with the contents of the mail. The drivers do not think they could identify the robber.

—The increase in the consumption of bananas in this country is one of the noteworthy features of that description of imports. Forty years ago a single banana schooner at long interyals was the fact. Now they come in great ocean steamers only. The larger quantity is received between May and September; but throughout the year the arrival of banana-laden steamers will average four each week or say 200 per year. In the old times three to six days were required to unload a little schooner. Now a great steamer will discharge a cargo of bananas in ten hours.

—The Pacific Mail steamer City of Rio de Janeiro arrived last week at San Francisco, bringing Hong Kong advices to July 1 and Yokohama news to July 9. By the loss of the steamer Sir John Lawrence in the Bay of Bengal, before reported, 860 lives were lost, mainly women of the best families in Bengal on a pilgrimage to Juggernaut. From May 21 to 26 a cyclone raged in the Bay of Bengal, with disastrous results to shipping and attended with great loss of life. The storm was the severest since 1866. The passengers on the Sir John Lawrence numbered 750, the officers and crew numbering fifty.

—One day last week a very large black snake measuring 5 feet 2 inches, entered the house of Mr. Alonzo Baldwin, a farmer near Missouri City, Mo., and quietly crawled up to a bird cage hanging on the wall, containing four pretty canaries, and devoured them all. The reptile then leisurely passed out through a hall into the dining room and kitchen, when, after coiling itself upon the table in a dormant state, it digested the delicate feast partaken of. Some of the female members of the family were at home and witnessed the action of the unwelcome visitor, but were afraid to try to kill it. Mr. Baldwin sometime afterward arrived and ended its existence.

—For some time past a feud has existed between John and Joe Evans, brothers, and Ike Meredith, of Faulkner county, Ark. On Monday they met at a school house in the neighborhood, and, after exchanging some hot words, adjourned to an adjacent woods to settle the matter. While John Evans was denouncing Meredith as a liar, the latter drew a pistol and fired at him, the shot entering his breast. He fell on the ground, dying in a few minutes. Joe Evans rushed to his brother's assistance, and as he raised his hand to strike Meredith, he, too, was shot in the stomach and fell to the earth. Rrports received last night said he would not live until morning. Meredith cooly walked away, and has not since been found. The Evans were reputable planters.

A WORD TO ALL.

Go to GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S, Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa., for Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Stair Pads, Stair Rods, Stair Buttons,

Oilcloths, Linoleum, Lace Curtains, Feathers,

Turcoman Curtains, Madras Curtain Goods, etc., etc. Quality of Goods unequaled and prices the lowest.

—Elwood Cooper is the largest olive raiser in the United States. His olive farm in Southern California comprises 600 acres.

—Buffalo Bill and his troop of red-men went to church in London the other day with all their war paint on. It was fun, apparently, for the Indians, but some of the children of the congregation thought that their hour had come and yelled accordingly.

—During a quarrel between John Delmar, residing at No. 2223 Fisher street Philadelphia and his wife, Bridget on Tuesday evening, the latter was so severely beaten over the head with a cane that she died shortly afterwards. Delmar was arrested, and Richard Peters who was present was also locked up as witness. Delmar is 63 years of age

—Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke says that if American women wish to be healthy they must learn to live in fresh air. She advises them to open their windows, wear flannel nightgowns, and take a jug of hot water to bed if they be cold, but never to sleep with closed windows, air their clothes and their rooms daily, eat simply wholesome food wear boneless waists and button their skirts on them, and take the heels off their boots.

—Two young men named Robinson and Bramley, still in their teens, were arrested at Sequin, Texas last week on a charge of robbery. On Tuesday Bramley turned State's evidence and confessed that he, Robinson, and a man named Henry, belonged to a band of robbers, which rendezvoused in a cave near there. He said that one day last May while at the cave Robinson shot Henry, who was captain of the band, through the head, killing him instantly, and he helped Robinson to conceal the body in the cave. Bramley conducted the officers to the cave and they found the body, as represented. and various relics marauding expeditions Robinson is about seventeen years old, and, in explanation of the deed, he says he wanted to rival the record of Jesse James.

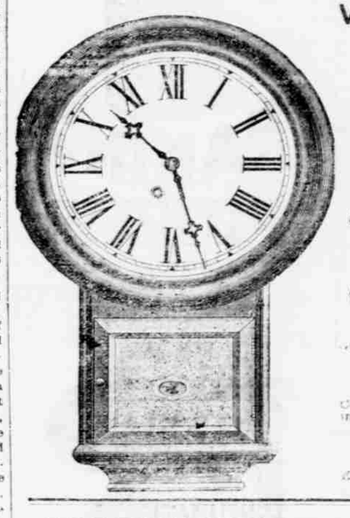
—At Higgins' Lake, Roscommon county Mich., on Friday last, Mrs. Charles H. Pettit and her little daughter, aged three years, were boating, when the child fell into the water. The mother, in her anxiety and fright, upset the boat, and, as they were alone, the chances were they would both be drowned. Such would have been the case had not their horse, an intelligent French pony, which had been turned loose to graze on the shore of the lake, come to their rescue. It swam out to them, and when they had taken secure hold of its mane, struggled back to shore, a tired, but heroic pony. The animal is inclined to be balky, and he never would pull anything but a light load, but he is a prime favorite now.

—Mary Gross, a colored woman who claimed to be 116 years old, died at the almshouse at West Chester on Thursday of last week. She had been in the institution about two months. She was formerly a slave, but for many years lived in New Garden township. Old residents in that locality remember her when they were children and then she was considered to be an old woman. She at one time lived in Wilmington, Del., in the family of the Tatems. She was quite intelligent and retained her mental faculties to the last. She claimed to have had a vivid recollection of the Revolutionary war and was able to recite numerous incidents concerning the struggle for independence. She never nursed or kissed Washington nor served in his family.

—The official report of the Russian army, lately published, contains the following particulars: On the 1st of January, 1886, there were 824 762 men, including 8,000 volunteers, in the active army. The reserve amounted to 1,600,815 in addition, thus making a total of 2,425,577 soldiers whom Russia could bring into the field at need. In Germany the maximum of the regular army and the Landwehr combined is computed at 1,800,000 men. Moreover, Russia has at its disposal 2,160,000 militia laulo to be called upon at any time of war to recruit the ranks of the regular army. The number of young men annually liable to the conscription is 852,000, of whom about half exempted by lot. If the term of service were reduced from five to three years the State would in a short time be able to have 4,000,000 regular troops without having recourse to the militia res rves.

—Rev. Mother Superior M. B. Lynch died at the Ursuline Convent, Columbia, S. C., on last Friday night. She was the first Mother Superior of Ursuline nuns in the South, having become a nun in Cincinnati in 1847, and femained in the mother house there for years, being an inmate there at the time of the attack upon it by a mob, about 1852. She returned to South Carolina, of which State she was a native, in 1859, and became Mother Superior of the Ursuline Convent, at Valle Crusis, near Columbia, the first of the kind in the South, and for 33 years had performed the responsible duties of the position, and won high esteem and regard. In 1865, when Sherman burned Columbia, she saved the Preston mansion, afterward the residence of unsavory Governor Moses, from destruction, and it was given the nuns by Sherman. Afterward they returned it to its owner, and was lately purchased for a convent, and the Mother Superior and her nuns had occupied it but little more than a fortnight when the Reverend Mother's death occured.

CARL RIVINIUS,
—PRACTICAL—
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
—AND DEALER IN—
Watches, Clocks
—JEWELRY,—
Silverware, Musical Instruments
—AND—
Optical Goods.



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—FOR THE—
Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches.
In Key and Stem Winders.

LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS of JEWELRY always on hand.

☞ My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ ALL WORK GUARANTEED ☜
CARL RIVINIUS
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885-tf.

MARLIN MAGAZINE RIFLE Best In The World

For large or small game—32 calibre, 40 grains powder; 38 cal. 55 gr.; 40 cal. 60 gr.; 45 cal. 70 and 85 gr. The strongest shooting rifle made. Perfect accuracy guaranteed and the only absolutely safe rifle on the market. Prices reduced. **BALLARD** Get Rifles, world renowned. The standard for target shooting, hunting, and shooting galleries. All calibres from 22 to 45. Made in fourteen different styles, prices from $18.00 up. Send for illustrated catalogue.
MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., - New Haven, Conn.
Two targets made with one of our 22 calibre rifles, twenty shots each, at fifty shots had already been fired and no cleaning during the entire seventy shots. These rifles carry off nearly all the prizes at target matches because they are always accurate and reliable.

B. L. JOHNSTON, M. J. BUCK, A. W. BUCK.
Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
Ebensburg, Pa.
Money Received on Depsit,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS
COLLECTIONS MADE
AT ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DRAFTS on the Principal Cities
Bought and Sold and a
General Banking Business Transacted.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.
Ebensburg, April 4, 1884.-tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL HIS FARM known as the LUCKETT FARM, situate in Munster township, Cambria county, containing about
90 ACRES, ABOUT 60 ACRES CLEARED,
having thereon erected a good frame house and frame barn. The farm is in a fine state of cultivation, is well watered and has a good orchard of bearing fruit trees. The farm is within three minutes walk of Lockhaven Station on the Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad.
For further particulars inquire of George M. Reade, Esq., Ebensburg, Pa., or of the undersigned on the premises.
July 29, 1887. JOHN MURPHY.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Margaret Kelly by her next friend: Thos. McCabe, vs. Peter Kelly. COUNTY OF CAMBRIA, ss.
IN the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county. No. 18, December Term, 1887. Alias Subpœna in Divorce.
THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania To PETER KELLY, Greeting:
WE COMMAND YOU, as heretofore commanded, that all matter of business and excuses being set aside you be and appear in your proper person before the Judges, at Ebensburg, at our Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the first Monday of September next to show cause, if any you have, why your wife Margaret Kelly, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony wherein she hath contracted with you the said Peter Kelly, according to the Petition and Libel exhibited against you before our said Court; and this you shall in no wise omit at your peril.
WITNESS the Honorable Robert L. Johnston, President Judge of our said Court, the 27th day of June, A. D. 1887.
H. A. SHOEMAKER, Prothy.
Ebensburg, June 29, 1887.

NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION,
RELIABLE REMEDY For Sick Stomach, For Torpid Liver, Bilious Headache, Costiveness, Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient.

It is certain in its effects. It is gentle in its action. It is palateable to the taste. It can be relied upon in every case, and it exerts a soothing influence upon the entire system, including digestive organs. Those who have once used it will use no other. This elegant preparation, which has been for more than forty years a favorite, Sold by druggists everywhere.
Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA.

FOR THE BLOOD
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
Combining IRON with PURE VEGETABLE TONICS, quickly and completely CLEANSES and ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Quickens the action of the Liver and Kidneys. Clears the complexion, makes the skin smooth. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—ALL OTHER IRON MEDICINES DO. Physicians and druggists everywhere recommend it.
DR. N. S. RUGGLES, of Marion, Mass., says: "I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters as a valuable tonic for enriching the blood, and removing all dyspeptic symptoms. It does not hurt the teeth."
DR. R. M. DEUPELL, Reynolds, Ind., says: "I have prescribed Brown's Iron Bitters in cases of anæmia and blood diseases, also when a tonic was needed, and it has proved thoroughly satisfactory."
MR. WM. BYRNS, 26 St. Mery St., New Orleans, La., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters relieved me in a case of blood poisoning, and I heartily commend it to those needing a blood purifier.
MR. W. W. MONAHAN, Tuscumbia, Ala., says: "I have been troubled from childhood with Impure Blood and eruption on my face—two bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters effected a perfect cure. I cannot speak too highly of this valuable medicine."
Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE.
200 Farms, 25 to 10,000 acres at $2 to $25 per acre. Good markets. Healthful climate. Profitable prospects. Write for circulars containing full information. IVEY & HAVEN, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Petersburg, Va.

PATENTS
HENRY WISE GARNETT, Attorney-at-Law, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Refers to 2d National Bank, Washington, D. C. SEND FOR INVENTOR'S GUIDE.

I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

T. W. DICK,

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - AUGUST 5, 1887.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Don't forget the Band picnic on the 12th.

—Mr. C. C. Linton, of Johnstown, spent a few days in town this week.

—Buy your phosphate at Barkers' and you will get the best at the lowest price.

Mr. Sherman Evans, of Kane is spending a few days with his parents in this place.

—Father Boyle, of Gallitzin and Father Davin, of Summit, are visiting the seashore.

—The Woodvale Woolen Mills started up on Monday last after lying idle for a month.

—Hon. Thomas P. Fenlon, of Leavenworth, Kansas, is stopping in town for a few days.

—The bricklayers have commenced work on the new building at St. Francis College, Loretto.

—Mr. William Evans, formerly of this place but who now resides in Kane, is here on a visit.

—If you are using any phosphate this fall you can save money by leaving your orders at Barkers'.

—The *Herald*, of this place, commenced its seventeenth volume last week. We hope it may long continue to flourish.

—One thousand pounds of ginseng wanted at Dr. Davison's for which the highest market price will be paid.

Mr. James Doran, a well known passenger engineer on the Pennsylvania railroad was in town on Wednesday.

—William Reardon, Esq., the well known criminal lawyer of Pittsburg, spent a few hours in this place on Wednesday.

—A new counterfeit of the V nickel of 1883 is in circulation. It is mostly lead, and has no "ty" in the word "Liberty."

Mr. A. M. Shoenfelt on Wednesday last caught a black bass in Shinkle's dam that weighed three pounds and six ounces.

Mrs. Abraham Fyock, of Conemaugh township, a few days ago, was thrown from a horse and had her wrist fractured and dislocated.

Mr. Alfred Evans, formerly of this place, but for some time back a resident of Kane, McKean county, is visiting his parents in this place.

—Harry Fenlon, of Bellefonte and Paul Fenlon, of Philadelphia, sons of Hon. John Fenlon, of this place, are on a visit to their parents in this place.

—The Directors of the Blair County Agricultural Society have changed the time of holding their fair to the 13th of September, at last until the 16th.

Mr. Thomas James, of this place, while taking a walk on Sunday last, came across a blacksnake which he succeeded in killing that measured five feet.

—Alfred Williams, who resided in Cambria township when a boy about twenty years ago, but who now lives in Johnstown, spent last Sunday in town.

—Deputy Sheriff Langbein this (Thursday) morning took Richard Fitzgerald, the insane man who has been confined in our jail for some time, to Dixmont.

—William Young, who has been a resident of Johnstown for the past forty years, died at his home in that place on Thursday of last week aged seventy-six years.

—Postmaster Larkin, of Pittsburgh, after spending about ten days at Carrolltown for the benefit of his health, passed through this place on Saturday, on his way home.

—Miss Cora Gulick, of Danville, Pa., who has been visiting friends in this place for the past two weeks, is now visiting her cousins, the Misses Condon, in Altoona.

—Mr. Thomas M. Ulam, an employee in the Pittsburg post office, is stopping at the Mountain House in the hopes of bettering his health which has been poorly for some time.

—Since the 1st of August 1886 to the 1st of August 1887 the Prothonotary of Cambria county has certified to the County Commissioners that there has been entered in his office 1756 judgments.

—On Tuesday last Mr. Charles Biddle, of Claysburg and Miss Maggie S. Biller, of Roaring Spring, were united in marriage at Hollidaysburg, by Rev. Wm. Holtapple, of St James's Catholic church.

Mr. Peter Campbell, of Carrolltown, left on Monday last on a trip to Arkansas to look after some lands that he purchased several years ago and, by the building of a railroad, are now coming into market.

—No effort is being made to have postponed the reunion of the Pennsylvania Reserves at Lancaster on September 17. Many of the Reserves are Philadelphians, and the Centennial Centennial will be in progress at that time.

The new railroad depot at Altoona is finished and a want, long felt by the traveling public in that city, for a convenient and commodious place to await arrival of trains, is at last provided. It is a handsome structure and well finished.

Mr. James Shanbaugh, of Carroll township, intends to quit farming and will sell at public sale his fine farm in that township, and also dispose of his farming implements and machinery at a bargain. If you want anything of the kind give him a call.

According to the report of the County Commissioners to the Auditor General, the total amount of real estate taxable in Cambria county is $5,370,954; the number of horses in the county is 4,456 valued at $157,649; the number of cows is 6,142 valued at $73,

A certain amount of opposition is a help to man. Kites rise against and with the wind. Even a hard wind is better than none. No man ever worked his way anywhere in a dead calm. Let no man, therefore, because of opposition, despair.

The large barn of William Stevens, two miles west of Carrolltown, in Carroll township, was destroyed by fire on Monday night last entailing a loss of $1,200 on the owner there was no insurance. The barn contained his entire crop of wheat and oats and a large lot of farming implements. On Monday last week six cars packed with bones passed over the Pennsylvania railroad. They were the bones of buffalo, antelope and other animals and were gathered on the western plains along the line of the Union Pacific railroad. They were shipped to an eastern firm and will be converted into buttons, combs, etc.

Mr. Adam Stibich and Mrs. Sarah Stibich, of Johnstown, were taken to the insane asylum at Warren, on Thursday morning of last week. Mrs. Stibich's insanity is supposed to have been caused by intense excitement at a fire in Bavaria. Mrs. Stibich's mind was unbalanced by listening to the proceedings of the Salvation Army.

Thomas L. Hoover, Calvin Johnson and Peter Leterman, lumbermen from Clearfield county, Pa., were recently drowned in the Pacific Ocean, off Tillamoch, Ore., by the capsizing of a sailboat. Their object in visiting the Pacific Coast was to find suitable timber land, purchase the same, and extensively in the lumber business. They were possessed of considerable means.

OUR DRY GOODS REPORT.

Never in the history of the dry goods trade of Altoona has such wonderful bargains in almost every line been offered as Gable & Co. (at their store No. 1402 Eleventh avenue), are now offering. They are selling beautiful Check Scotch Zephyr Ginghams at 12½c. per yard. They are selling 38 inch wide Dentelle Dress Goods at 12½c. per yard (worth 50c. per yard), this they do to close out the balance of these lines and no more can be had this season at such low prices. They are selling the regular Double-fold plaid Dress Goods (50c. quality) at 25c. per yard and the 25c. quality at 12½c. per yard. These embrace all the latest styles of Plaids. They are selling short lengths of silks that average from 2 yards to 13 yards, at 33, 50 and 62½c. per yard, that are the 75c. and $1 qualities. These silks are in blacks and colors, and are a very cheap lot of goods. They are selling Lace Curtains (slightly soiled) for $1.75, $2.00 and $3.00 per pair, that are regular $3, $4 and $5 quality. They are new and pretty patterns. They are selling new style figured Scrim at 7c. a yard that you see marked 15, 17 and 18c. elsewhere. They are selling the balance of their stock of Parasols for less than it cost to make them. They are selling fine Canvas and Leather Belts at 5 and 10c., worth 25c. They are selling short lengths of Colored Cambric at 3c. a yard.

Then you know they keep a line Cassimeres at low prices—splendid goods for Mens' and Boys' wear at 50 cents and $1.00 per yard. Then look at their 17c. pants goods—better than you will find anywhere else for 25c. a yard—much better, and only 17c. a yard. No matter where you go in their store you see bargains—bargains in Black Cashmeres, 50c. to $1 a yard: Carliers, the best in the world. Best value in Black and Colored Silks, 72c., $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 per yard. Best value in all kinds of Dress Goods. We are selling better muslin for the money (from 5c. to 10c. per yard) than you will find anywhere else. Best value in Prints. Best value in Satines. Best value in Seersucker.

WM. F. GABLE & CO., 1402 ELEVENTH AVENUE, ALTOONA, PENN'A.

—The oats is said to be light in weight this year.

—Mr. Walter Thompson is on a business visit to Johnstown.

—Mr. David James is lying seriously ill at his residence in the East ward.

—Barkers' are selling guano and fertilizers at lower prices than anyone else.

—The U. S. Mails were carried over the Cresson & Coalport railroad for the first time on Monday.

—There will be a harvest home picnic held at St. Lawrence on Wednesday and Thursday, August 10th and 11th.

—Houtzdale, Clearfield county, is to have water works in the near future, $10,000 having already been subscribed for the same.

—On Tuesday last, the wife of Rev. John McGonigle, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this place, died at her home in Oil City.

—Don't fail to read the new advertisement of Messrs. Woolf, Son & Thomas, the popular one price clothiers of Johnstown, in another column.

—The game of base ball played at this place between the Stars of this place and the Loretto nine, was very exciting and resulted in a score of 16 to 12 in favor of the Stars. About the only feature of the game was the "kicking," which lasted throughout the contest.

—An exchange says: An ordinary potato will keep most flowers for two weeks or more in a moderate temperature. The best way is to cut slits in the potatoes and insert the flower stems, and fasten them with a little cotton or paper. Potatoes may also be used in floral decorations, being concealed by the leaves.

—Mr. Edward Luther, formerly of Carroll township, but who has been working in Johnstown, has leased the blacksmith shop on Sample street, opposite D. M. Chute's carriage shop, where he intends to carry on blacksmithing in all its branches. Ed is a good workman and those wanting work done can get it on short notice.

—A heavy wind and rain storm accompanied in some places by hail, visited the northern portion of the county on Monday last. In Elder township it done a large amount of damage to the corn, blowing it over and beating it down to the ground. We understand that the windows in a number of farm houses facing the north were badly broken by the hail.

—The dead body of an infant was found by a couple of young men in a grove, near Altoona on last Sunday afternoon. They had chased a squirrel into a stone pile and while hunting for the squirrel found a cigar box containing the remains. A coroner's jury failed to discover the identity of the remains and rendered a verdict that the cause of its death was unknown.

—On Friday of last week John Shoemaker, a track hand on the railroad, met with an accident near Roaring Spring, Blair county, from which it is thought he cannot recover. He was helping to propel a hand car when the crank broke and he fell on the track and was caught and doubled up under the car, injuring his spinal column. He was taken to the Altoona Hospital on Saturday.

—For grain drills or any kind of phosphate, step into Barkers' and see what they have for sale.

—Messrs. McConnell & Saupp the low priced clothiers of Altoona, corner of Eleventh avenue and Fourteenth street, in the St. Lawrence block, are selling their summer goods at astonishingly low prices to make room for fall stock. If you want anything in the clothing line either for summer or fall drop into their establishment. You will save money by buying from them and don't you forget it.

—The great problem with the managers of the Republican party in this place is the best manner to get David Hamilton out of the road as a candidate for County Commissioner. They can only elect one and David is not the man they want. If they nominate two, and one of them David, he may down the man they want as he did the last time. Who can suggest a way of settling David?

—The barn on the farm known as the "Dee farm" in Susquehanna township, belonging to Mr. John Manion of that township, during the storm on Monday last was struck by lightning and the roof and upper timbers badly shattered and torn. The barn was filled with hay and grain at the time, which luckily did not take fire and the only damage done to the contents was from the rain.

—General Samuel Jones, an employee of the Judge Advocate General's office at Washington, died at Bedford Springs on last Sunday evening. General Jones was born in Virginia in 1820, and after passing through the West Point Military Academy, served in the army until the breaking out of the late war when he resigned to enter the Confederate service, in which he rose to the rank of General.

—Theodore Wingard a freight conductor on the Pennsylvania railroad, fell from his train near Mineral Point on last Saturday morning and was ground to pieces under the cars. He was running over the cars when they gave a sudden lurch which threw him to the track. He was a resident of Derry where his remains were taken and where he leaves a wife and six or seven children. He was about forty years of age and had been in the employ of the railroad company for a number of years.

—If you can tell anything about phosphate by seeing samples, go down to Barkers' and see their samples at prices from $20 to $35. Any kind and quantity at lower prices than anyone else can sell the same quality of goods, also the best grain drill for sale.

—A young man named Walter McManigle was found dead on the track of the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Du Bois on Tuesday morning. It was first supposed that he met his death by accident, but an investigation has shown that he was foully dealt with. He was known to go to a bawdy house kept by a Mrs. Powers on Monday night, and that he was assaulted and badly badly beaten by two men, John O'Grady and John Burke, two well known characters, who have been arrested charged with the crime.

—On Thursday of last week Zachariah Varner, a butcher in Taylor township, bought of a young man named Kelly six sheep, for which he paid eleven dollars. On Tuesday A. W. Rager, of Belsano, appeared before Squire Roberts, of Franklin borough, and made affidavit to the fact that the sheep were his. The Squire read the affidavit to Mr. Varner on the street in the presence of Mr. Rager, whereupon Mr. Varner told Mr. Rager to go out to his place and take the sheep. It is understood that Mr. Rager will prosecute Kelly for the theft.

The Constitutional Centennial.

The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, to be held in Philadelphia, September 15th, 16th, and 17th, promises to be one of the most interesting events that ever occurred in this country, and will rank second only to the great Centennial of 1876. The Commission, composed of some of the foremost men in the land, is fully organized, the President of the United States and his Cabinet are in cordial co-operation, and the Governors of all the States are aiding in the execution of the general plan

A larger number of troops of different States will doubtless participate in the military feature, than were ever gathered before on a civic occasion; the industrial display is expected to be the finest and most comprehensive ever seen in Philadelphia, and the commemorative services, presided over by the Chief Magistrate and addressed by Mr. Justice Miller of the Supreme Court, will be the most imposing ceremony ever held in America.

In order to accommodate the vast multitude of people who will desire to witness and participate in this national *fete* in honor of liberty, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Philadelphia from all stations on their lines east of Pittsburg and Erie September 8th to 17th, good to return until the 22d, inclusive, at two cents per mile.

Special excursions by special trains from various points will be arranged, the details of which will be published later through the press and other means of public announcement.

In the meantime it will be well to underline the dates, and arrange to visit the city as a spectator of the great demonstration, which appeals to the patriotism of every American, as well as every friend of freedom.

Grand Midsummer Holiday on the Jersey Coast.

What is known as "the season," a term suggesting animation, mirth, gayety, grand bathing, exhilarating sailing, successful fishing, music, festivity, and thousands of people on pleasure bent, thronging the breezy beach of the ocean, is at the top-notch of its glory in August. It is then that the truest picture of all that is delightful, attractive, and enjoyable in sea shore life presents itself. It is the hey-day of social pleasures, the glorious holiday of lovers of aquatic sports, and the harvest of the fisherman. It is pre-eminently the opportunity for those who would see all that is worth seeing, and enjoy in the highest degree all the charms of life by the bounding wave.

The select excursion to Atlantic City, Cape May, or Sea Isle City, fixed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for August 11th, with the ten days allowed by the return coupon, will cover this period, and permits its patrons to pass the choicest days of midsummer at any one of these maritime cities. It is a period, too, when every one needs a vacation, and when the majority of people are enabled to take it. This is also the last opportunity but one, and all things considered the most desirable.

The tickets will be good for ten days and the fare from Cresson will be $8.50; the train passing that point at 11:56, A. M.

Excursionists will spend the night in Philadelphia and proceed to the seashore by any regular train of the next day.

For detailed information relative to the excursions call on or address the nearest ticket agent of the Company.

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by E. James, of Ebensburg and W. W. McAteer, of Loretto.

Notice.

CRESSON, PA., August 3d, 1887.

ED. FREEMAN.—There will be a reunion of Co. "A," 55th Regiment, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers held at Ashville, Cambria county, on Tuesday, September 27th, 1887. All old soldiers will be welcome and particularly members of the Company and Regiment are requested to attend. The people of Ashville will spare no pains to make it a day of pleasure. Come one! Come all! The C. C. & N. Y. S. R. Railroad will give an excursion from Cresson to Ashville and return on that date to all old soldiers. By order of COMMITTEE.

JOHN LYNCH, Secretary. Aug. 5, 2t.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, August 3d, 1887:

William Henry Benson, Cambria and Lillie L. Gates, Lower Yoder township.

George Swires and Mary McCauley, Clearfield township.

Grant Luther and Emma Homer, Grubbtown.

Frederick Hecker, Cambria and Rosie Munz, Cleveland, Ohio.

G. W. Brown, Dean township and Cordelia McMannmy, White township.

John Stofkal and Susanna Fengbeiser, Millville.

Poorhouse Statistics.

The following orders were granted by the Poor Directors at their meeting on August 2d, 1887:

Out door poor	$794.81
Steward's salary	41.67
Matron's salary	12.50
Indiana county poor	15.00
Hardware	25.94
Meat	32.57
Groceries	181.25
Farmer	20.00
Assistant farmer	12.00
Housework	16.00
Merchandise	39.22

Daughters, Wives and Mothers.

Physicians heartily endorse the use of Speer's celebrated Port Grape Wine for the use of debilitated females. It is not an intoxicant, and is absolutely pure, being made from grapes grown at Mr. Speer's Mount Prospect Vineyards, Passaic, N. J., from vines imported from the Port wine districts of Portugal. For sale by druggists.

Ely's Cream Balm

was recommended to me by my druggist as a preventive to hay fever. Have been using it as directed since the 9th of August and have found it a specific for that much dreaded and loathsome disease. For ten years or more I have been a great sufferer each year, from August 9th till frost, and have tried many alleged remedies for its cure, but Ely's Cream Balm is the only preventive I have ever found. Hay fever sufferers ought to know of its efficacy.—F. B. Ainsworth, Publisher, Indianapolis, Ind.

Argument Court.

Court met on Monday last and disposed of the following cases:

Hipps & Lloyd vs. Martin Oaks and Augustine Crauer. Appeal. Rule to show cause why appeal should not be stricken from the record. Rule discharged.

In the matter of the overseers of the poor of Knox township, Indiana county, for a rule on the Directors of the Poor of Cambria county, to show cause why they should no pay the petitioners the amount expended for Obey Williams. Continued.

Samuel Strayer vs. J. J. Seelar. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be opened. Rule discharged.

In the matter of the Directors of the Poor of Cambria county for a rule on John Baker to show cause why he should not pay for the maintenance of Christiana Baker. Continued.

In the matter of the petition of the Directors of the Poor of Cambria county for a rule on Jacob and Elizabeth Thomas to show cause why they should no pay for the maintenance of Armandus Thomas. Continued.

In the matter of the petition of the Directors of the Poor of Cambria county for a rule on George S. Lamb to show cause why he should not pay for the maintenance of his father. Continued.

F. C. George and Mary George, his wife, plaintiffs in error vs. Peter Ermire, defendent in error. Certiorari. Judgment reversed.

I. Lilly, plaintiff in error, vs. Samuel Haupt, defendant in error. Certiorari. Judgment reversed.

Aaron Youngkin vs. Cresson, Clearfield County and New York Short Route Railroad Co. Rule to show cause. Continued.

In the matter of the petition of John J. Trexler for a decree of re-conveyance of assigned estate. Continued.

In the matter of the exceptions filed to the incorporation of the borough of South Fork. Exceptions overruled, opinion to be filed on the first Monday of September next.

F. A. Shoemaker vs. John L. Baum. Petition to open judgment. Petition discharged, plaintiff allowed a credit of $600 on judgment as of date of note, May 18th, 1875.

Uriah Lloyd vs. John Hipps. Bill in equity. Appointment of arbitrators revoked and discontinuance set aside at costs of Uriah Lloyd and case restored as before reference.

Use of H. A. Shoemaker vs. R. R. Mechling and E. P. Baker. Rule to show cause why the assignment of the judgment should not be stricken from the record. Rule discharged.

Peter Boland vs. James Wilson and Anastatia Wilson, his wife in right of said Anastatia, and John Redinger. Motion for a new trial. New trial granted unless the plaintiff assents to a reduction of the verdict to $36 on or before the first Monday of September next.

Theodore Bendon, plaintiff in error, vs. James Kinney, defendant in error. Certiorari. Proceedings affirmed.

Obituary.

HITE.—Died at the home of her parents at Belsano, on Wednesday, July 27th, 1887, Miss Flora Bell Hite, daughter of Mr. John B. Hite, aged about 15 years.

WILLIAMS.—Died at the home of her parents in Carrolltown, on Saturday July 30th, 1887, Blanche, daughter of Scott and Ella Williams, aged 5 years and 4 months.

NOEL.—Died at the home of its grandparents, in Carrolltown, July 15th, 1887, Mary Leora, infant daughter of A. J. and Agnes C. Noel, aged about seven weeks.

Back to its Heaven unwilling to stay,
Leora's sweet spirit has hastened away;
Earth in its bleakness had claimed her a while,
When Heaven recalled its sweet gift with a smile.
To bloom in the land of ensaffable rest,
O! Parents mourn not for your darling, 'tis best,
For sheltered forever from each coming storm,
Is resting to-day the sweet missing form.

T.

CALLAN.—Died at Roanoke, Va., on Saturday, July 2nd, 1887, Mr. Stephen Callan, aged about 26 years.

The deceased was the only son of William Callan, deceased, of Cresson, who was proprietor of the Callan House at that place and who was a well known contractor, having built the Almshouse and Jail at this place and who died about fifteen years ago. Stephen Callen was born at Cresson, was educated at St. Francis College, Loretto, and for a number of years was chief clerk in the store of John Law, in Hollidarsburg, Blair county. In October last he visited this place and was then on his way to Roanoke, where he accepted a clerical position in the railroad shops at that place. A short time ago he contracted a severe cold which devoloped into typhoid pneumonia and resulted in his death. His remains were taken to Summitville on Monday last and interred in St. Aloysius cemetery at that place alongside of those of his father. Peace to his ashes.

Sheriff's Sale
—OF—
REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of Sundey writs of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Ebensburg, on Monday, the 5th day of September, 1887, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of M. L. Leary, of, in and to all, that certain piece or parcel of land, situated in the borough of Mount Sterling, Cambria county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Fronting on Columbia street on the west and running back to an alley, adjoining lot of John Brumbaugh on the north and lot of Daniel C. Little on the south, being one full sized lot as laid out in the plan and plot of said borough and known as No. 19, having thereon erected a frame dwelling house and other outbuildings, now in the occupancy of M. L. Leary. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Wells Whip Co.

Also, All the right, title and interest of Thos. Dumphy, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the village of St. Augustine, Cambria county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Fronting on Main street, adjoining lots of the heirs of Jacob Moyer, deceased, on the west and west, lots of Joseph Adams, John Brand and others, containing one and one-half acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two-story dwelling house and store room and other outbuildings, now in the occupancy of Thomas Dumphy. Also, all the right, title and interest of Thomas Dumphy in a two-story plank house and other outbuildings, situated along the C. N. Y. S. R. R. R., at Dean station, Cambria county, Pa., now in the occupancy of Thomas Dumphy. Anna Armanda Dumphy.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down and the remaining two thirds on the confirmation of the deed.

JOSEPH A. GRAY,
Aug. 5, 1887. Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Cambria county. The undersigned having been appointed auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of Daniel Pugh, executor of Daniel Pugh, deceased, as shown by his first and final account hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in Ebensburg on Tuesday, August 23, 1887, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at which time and place all persons interested may attend or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

T. W. DICK,
Aug. 5, 3t. Auditor.

WHEN you want Job Printing of any kind done give the FREEMAN office a trial.

Argument Court.

TRIAL LIST.

SPECIAL TERM, Fifth Monday August, 1887.

Hipps & Lloyd.....vs. Lantrey, et al.
Condron, et al.....vs. Mellermitt, et al.
Blair.....vs. Griffith, et al.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.
Prothy's Office, Ebensburg, Pa., July 29, 1887.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of William Litzinger, late of Loretto borough, Cambria County, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to

EUGENE LITZINGER,
B. W. LITZINGER,
Loretto, July 29, 1887. Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration DE BONIS NON CUM TESTAMENTO ANNEXO on the Estate of John Campbell, late of Chest township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to

THOMAS M. CRAVER,
Adm'r d. b. n. c. t. a. of John Campbell, dec'd.
St. Lawrence, Pa., July 29, 1887, 6t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Cambria County. Estate of D. M. PRINGLE, deceased.

And now, June 13th, on motion of F. J. O'Connor, Attorney for Estate, C. L. Dick appointed Auditor to distribute funds in the hands of William Cole Administrator. PER CURIAM.

I will sit for the purpose above appointment at my Office, in Alma Hall, Johnstown, Penna., on Thursday, August 18th 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties interested may appear or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund. CHAS. L. DICK,
July 29, 1887. Auditor.

NOTICE!

In the Orphans' Court of the County of Cambria. To the heirs and legal representatives of Matthew McMullen, deceased.

GREETING: You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judge of the Orphans' Court, to be held at Ebensburg, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of Matthew McMullen, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, or show cause why a trustee should not be appointed to sell the same.

JOSEPH A. GRAY,
July 22, 1887, 4t. Sheriff.

NOTICE!

To the heirs and legal representatives of Jeremiah McGonigle, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE that an inquest will be held at the late residence of Jeremiah McGonigle, deceased, in the borough of Lilly, in the County of Cambria, on Saturday, the 27th day of August next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JOSEPH A. GRAY,
July 22, 1887, 6t. Sheriff.

NOTICE!

To the and legal representatives of William J. McGuire, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE that an inquest will be held at the late residence of William J. McGuire, deceased, in the township of Clearfield, in the County of Cambria, on Friday, the 26th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JOSEPH A. GRAY,
July 22, 1887, 4t. Sheriff.

NOTICE!

To the heirs and legal representatives of David Youngkin, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE that an inquest will be held at the late residence of David Youngkin, deceased, in the township of Reade, in the County of Cambria, on Thursday, the 25th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JOSEPH A. GRAY,
July 22, 1887, 6t. Sheriff.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Foster W. Davis vs. Rachael Davis.	IN the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County. No. 39, March Term, 1887. Alias Subpœna in Divorce.

COUNTY OF CAMBRIA, ss.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To RACHAEL DAVIS, GREETING:

WE COMMAND YOU, as heretofore commanded, that all matter of busines and excuses being set aside you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges, at Ebensburg, at our Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the first Monday of September next, to show cause, if any you have, why your husband Foster W. Davis, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, which he hath contracted with you the said Rachael Davis, agreeable to Petition and Libel exhibited against you before our said Court; and this you shall in no wise omit at your peril.

WITNESS the Honorable Robert L. Johnston, President of our said Court, this 6th day of June, A. D. 1887.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.
Ebensburg, July 29, 1887.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Eliza Lane by her next friend John Barclay. vs. Frank C. Lane.	IN the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county. No. 2, March Term, 1887. Alias Subpœna in Divorce.

COUNTY OF CAMBRIA, ss.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

To FRANK C. LANE, GREETING:

WE COMMAND YOU, as heretofore commanded, that all matter of business and excuses being set aside you be and appear in your proper person before our Judge, at Ebensburg, at our Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the first Monday of September next, to show cause, if any you have, why your wife Eliza Lane, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony which she hath contracted with you the said Frank C. Lane, agreeable to Petition and Libel exhibited against you before our said Court; and this you shall in no wise omit at your peril.

WITNESS the Honorable Robert L. Johnston, President of our said Court, this 6th day of June, A. D. 1887.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.
Ebensburg, July 29, 1887.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Alice Maloney by her next friend H. T. Beam vs. Thomas Maloney.	IN the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County. No. 5, Sept. Term, 1886. Alias Subpœna in Divorce.

WE COMMAND YOU the said Thomas Maloney as we have heretofore commanded you, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you and be appear, in your proper person before our Judge at Ebensburg, at a Court of Common Pleas, there to be held for said County on the first Monday of September next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Alice Maloney, and to show cause if any you have why the said Alice Maloney should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony agreeably to the Acts of General Assembly, in such case made and provided, and this you shall in no wise fail.

Witness the Hon. Robert L. Johnston, President Judge of our said Court, at Ebensburg, the 27th day of June, A. D. 1887.

H. A. SHOMAKER, Proth'y.

Attest—JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.
Ebensburg, July 29, 1887.

COURT PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS THE HON. R. L. JOHNSTON President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 47th Judicial District consisting of the County of Cambria, having issued his precept bearing date of the 17th day of June, A. D., 1887, to me directed, for holding a Special Court of Common Pleas and a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Ebensburg, for the County of Cambria, and to commence on the

Fifth Monday of August, being the 29th day of August, 1887.

and to continue three weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, and Constables of said County of Cambria, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, on the second week, it being the first Monday of September, being the 5th day of September, 1887, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and their own remembrance to do those things, which to their office appertain to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are, or shall be in the Jail of Cambria county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Ebensburg, the 17th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1887, and the One Hundred and Eleventh Year of the Independence of the United States.

JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.
Ebensburg, July 29, 1887.

? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

Why is it that we sold $10,000 worth more Goods this Season than we sold in the Spring of 1886.

Anybody visiting our establishment and comparing our Goods and prices with those of other stores, will have no difficulty in correctly answering the question.

WOOLF, SON & THOMAS,

JOHNSTOWN, PENN'A.

THE BOTTOM
IS REACHED AT LAST.

The largest stock of hardware ever offered in the County can be found at my store. I am now selling many goods at much less than I can replace them for, but I will continue to sell at Bottom Prices until I am compelled to replenish my stock. When you want a cooking or heating stove, tinware hardware, nails, iron, glass, trunks and farming implements, call and see my stock and learn my prices.

Aug 13, '85.

G. HUNTLEY,
HIGH STREET, — — — EBENSBURG

ALL kinds of Job Printing neatly and promptly executed at this office.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A
Office in Colonnade Row.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Colonnade Row, on Centre street.

GEO. M. READE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office on Centre street, near ...

THE PLUMED KNIGHT. For $1.00 we will send, post paid, 50 Extra Fine Cigars of the above brand. SCHWARTZ & KLINE, Robesonia, Pa. Jan. 14, '87.

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office: Armory Building, opp. Court House.

STRAY NOTICE.

A white and red spotted cow, about 4 years old, wearing a bell with copper rivets in strap, strayed away from the premises of the undersigned on June 15, 1887. A reward will be paid for information of her whereabouts.

EPH. DUNMIRE,
Glen White P. O., Blair Co., Pa.
July 22, 1887.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

Estate of Dennis Farren, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the Estate of Dennis Farren, late of Munster township, county of Cambria, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, to

MARY ELLEN FARREN, Adm'x.
Munster, Pa., June 4, 1887.-6t.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned will sell their farm, situated in Allegheny township, adjoining lands of D. A. McGough, A. J. Sell, Henry Mansfield, and others, containing 118 acres, 60 acres cleared and 58 acres well timbered with oak, hemlock, cucumber and hickory. A good two-story plank house and frame barn, together with all necessary out-buildings, a never failing spring of water and a stream of water running through the farm. There is also 75 choice apple, pear and peach trees on the premises. The above property will be sold at a price and terms to suit the purchaser and a good warrantee deed guaranteed.

MARY FURY,
ANN FURY,
June 10, '87. Loretto Postoffice, Pa.

NOTICE!

In the Orphans' Court of the County of Cambria. To the heirs and legal representatives of Bernard Donegan, deceased.

GREETING: You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judge of the Orphans' Court, to be held at Ebensburg, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of Bernard Donegan, deceased at the the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court or show cause why a trustee should not be appointed to sell the same.

JOSEPH A. GRAY,
July 22, 1887, 4t. Sheriff.

D. LANCELL'S

ASTHMA AND CATARRH REMEDY.
SOLD BY ALL DRUCCISTS.

Having struggled 20 years between life and death with ASTHMA or PHTHISIC, treated by eminent physicians, and receiving no benefit, I was compelled during the last 5 years of my illness to sit on my chair day and night gasping for breath. My sufferings were beyond description. In despair I experimented on myself compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered this WONDERFUL CURE FOR ASTHMA AND CATARRH, warranted to relieve the most stubborn case of ASTHMA IN FIVE MINUTES, so that the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. Please read the following unsolicited extracts from unsolicited testimonials all of recent date:

Oliver V. R. Holmes, San Jose, Cal., writes: "I find the Remedy all and even more than represented. I received instantaneous relief."

E. M. Carson, A. M. Warren, Kan., writes: "Was treated by eminent physicians of this country and Germany; tried the climate of different States—nothing afforded relief like your preparation."

L. S. Phelps, P. M. Griggs, Ohio, writes: "Suffered with Asthma 40 years. Your medicine in 5 minutes does more for me than the most eminent physicians did for me in three years."

H. C. Plimpton, Joliet Ill., writes: "Send Catarrh Remedy at once. Cannot get along without it. I find it the most valuable medicine I have ever tried."

We have many other hearty testimonials of cure or relief, and in order that all sufferers from Asthma, Catarrh, Hay Fever, and kindred diseases may have an opportunity of testing the value of the Remedy we will send to any address TRIAL PACKAGE FREE OF CHARGE. If your druggist fails to keep it do not permit him to sell you some worthless im

Women Suffrage in Kansas.

A Graftonite, who was in Kansas during the late election down there, says that he overheard the following conversation in Levenworth :

Miss Smith—Going to vote to-day, Jenny ?

Jenny—Yes, indeed.

Miss S.—Who for ?

Jenny—Mr. Jones.

Miss S.—Wha-a-a-t ! Why, he's a nasty hateful Democrat, and they do say that he smokes and plays billiards, and has even been seen coming out of a saloon.

Jenny—I know all that, but then he has such a long, silky beard and broad shoulders, and he must be six feet four inches high. Oh he's just too sweet for anything.

Miss S.—Well, for that matter, Mr. Brown, his competitor, has the most ravishingly, lovely dark-brown eyes and the pr-r-r-ettiest mustache —yum—yum, yum !

Jenny—Yes, but he's married, and Mr. Jones isn't ; besides Mr. Jones belongs to our choir, you know. Just wait a minute till I put in my ballot, and the sweet thing melted into the crowd that surrounded the polls. Returning in a few minutes she remarked, with a scornful jerk of her bangs :

"What do you think, Miss Smith ! That detestable old maid of Sal. Simpkins is electioneering for Brown.

Miss S.—No-o-o-o.

Jenny—But I tell you she is. And she has on that horrid old bonnet she wore last Spring, and she hasn't even the sign of a bustle.

Miss S.—Suffering sakes ! Well, if Mr. Brown has that kind of following I'll vote for Mr. Jones. The idea of old Sal Simpkins electioneering for anyone ! But I think I see what she's up to.

Jenny —What ?

Miss S.—Why she's dead in love with that brother of Mr. Brown, and—

Jenny—You don't say so ?

Miss S.—But I do say so, and she's just trying to make herself solid with the family.

Jenny—Did you ever ! The maneuvering old fright !

And the young ladies drifted up the street, leaving our Graftonite to wonder whether or not woman suffrage is such a glorious boon as has been painted.

Kindness to Animals.

There is nothing that pays farmers so well as kindness to animals, and that, too without any expense. All kinds of barnyard stock appreciate it. Kindness towards these begets kindness in return toward them who exercise it. It is a very rare thing for horses to become balky for one who treats them with uniform kindness. It is little or no trouble to stall cattle or milk young cows that have been kindly handled.

Since colts have been more kindly treated, we hear less about breaking colts. There is scarcely any limit to the teachableness of horses, if done in a kind manner.

Live stock that are manipulated kindly are less breachy ; farmers, therfore, save money by having such stock, as fences do not need to be so expensive.

The danger of being hurt by handling stock that has been kindly dealt with, is very slight. 'Tis a moral duty to be kind to inferior animals as well as to man ; the consciousness of being so is worth something to the possessor of it.

Punishment on any account, to man or beast, does more harm than good, especially if the viciousness comes by inheritance, as much of it does. Then it is morally wrong. In relation to inferior animals as well as man, the best policy is to overcome evil with good.

It is a real pleasure to be about live stock that are kindly disposed to us. The inferior animals appreciate kindness to them as much or nearly so, as man does to him, by man.

WHILE at a revival meeting an old lady happened to sneeze, and as nearly every eye in the house was turned toward her immediately after she had sneezed, she felt very uncomfortable. When she had arrived at home, she said to Dinah, her colored maid-of-all works, who had accompanied her to the meeting, "Dinah, why did't you take the blame of the sneeze on your shoulders ? You should have made it appear as though it was you, not I, that sneezed." At the revival next evening the old lady happened to sneeze again. The preacher paused in his discourse, and there was a slight titter among the congregation, which increased to a roar as the simple-minded but honest Dinah arose and remarked, "I takes de blame ob dat sneeze dat my mistress hab jes' sneeze dat my own shoulders."

A POOR man was being restrained for rent in the island of Sicily. He pleaded with his noble landlord :

"Your excellency, can you not stop them seizing my things ?"

"Have you brought something on account ?"

"Not a lire."

"Well, I don't see how I can help you."

"Ah, your excellency, I've done all I could to raise the money, but all in vain. I've even taken my gun and concealed myself in a lonely spot on the road, but alas ! luck was against me. Not a stranger would pass by."

The Pistol in Mexico.

Almost any Mexican would as leave go out-doors without his coat as without his pistol. He wears it to church, to the opera, to see his best girl—in short, wherever he goes you may see a glistening bit of nickel-plated steel sticking out from under his coat tail. Every day when my teacher of Spanish a swarthy young man in jacket of yellow kid and pointed-toed boots with enormously high heels, comes to give me the customary lesson he is obliged to unbuckle his belt and deposit a big revolver upon my table before he can sit down to business.

IF you think nobody cares for you in this cold world just try to play the fiddle in a populous neighborhood.

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THE NEW QUININE.

GIVES GOOD APPETITE STRENGTH, QUIET NERVES, HAPPY DAYS, SWEET SLEEP.

A POWERFUL TONIC,
that the most delicate stomach will bear.
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
and all *Germ Diseases.*

The most scientific and successful Blood Purifier. Superior to quinine.

Mr. F. A. Miller, 630 East 187th street, New York, was cured by Kaskine of extreme malarial prostration after seven years suffering. He had run down from 175 pounds to 97, began on Kaskine in June, 1886, went to work in one month and regained his full weight in six months. Quinine did him no good whatever.

Mr. Gideon Thompson, the oldest and one of the most respected citizens of Bridgport, Conn., says : "I am ninety years of age, and for the last three years have suffered from malaria and the effects of quinine poisoning. I recently began with Kaskine which has broken up the malaria and increased my weight 22 pounds."

Mrs. T. A. Solomon, of 139 Halliday St., Jersey City, writes : "My son Harry eleven years, was cured of Malaria by Kaskine, after fifteen months' illness, when we had given up all hope."

Letters from the above persons, giving full details will be sent on application.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

THE KASKINE CO., 34 Warren St., New York.

DR. SINE'S SYRUP CURES COUGHS AND COLDS.

"Rough on Rats."
clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs.

Heart Pains.
Palpitation, dropsical swellings, uneasiness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by Wells' Health Renewer.

"Rough on Corns."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

"Buchu-Paiba."
Quick, complete cure, all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases, scalding, irritation, stone, gravel, catarrh of the bladder. $1, druggists.

Bed-Bugs, Flies.
Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Thin People.
"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1.

"Rough on Pain."
Cures cholera, colic, cramps, diarrhœa, aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 25c. Rough on Pain Plasters, 15c.

Mothers.
If you are falling, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Well's Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

Life Preserver.
If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"Rough on Piles."
Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or other, 50c. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists.

Pretty Women.
Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity, don't fail to try "Well's Health Renewer."

"Rough on Itch."
"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, scald head, chilblains.

"Rough on Catarrh.
Corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic, also unequaled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

The Hope of the Nation.
Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate use "Wells' Health Renewer."

Catarrh of the Bladder.
Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all kidney and urinary complaints cured by "Buchu-Paiba." $1.

"Wafer Bugs, Roaches."
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	Leave—Northward. No. 1. A. M.	No. 2. A. M.	No. 3. P. M.
Cresson,	9.00	11.10	5.25
Luckett,	9.07	11.20	5.35
Munster,	9.14	11.29	5.42
Noel,	9.19	11.35	5.48
Kaylor,	9.24	11.41	5.53
Bradley,	9.30	11.47	6.02
Ebensburg,	9.40	12.05	6.15

	Leave—Southward. No. 1. A. M.	No. 2. A. M.	No. 3. P. M.
Ebensburg,	7.05	10.00	3.00
Bradley,	7.15	10.09	3.15
Kaylor,	7.21	10.15	3.24
Noel,	7.25	10.20	3.30
Munster,	7.30	10.25	3.36
Luckett	7.36	10.32	3.45
Cresson,	7.45	10.40	4.00

Cresson and Coalport R. R. Schedule.

	Leave—Northward. Mail A. M.	Exp. P. M.
Cresson,	9.10	5.20
Wildwood	9.28	5.35
Dawson	9.32	5.36
Ansbry	9.43	5.44
Ashville,	9.52	5.51
Millside,	10.00	5.57
Dysarts,	10.06	6.01
Condron,	10.10	6.05
Dean,	10.15	6.09
Frugality,	10.27	6.17
Shirley,	10.35	6.25
Fallen Timber,	10.37	6.27
Flynn City,	10.49	6.34
Coalport,	11.01	6.45
Rosebud,	11.06	6.45
Irvona,	11.16	6.50

	Leave Southward. Mail P. M.	Exp. A. M.
Irvona,	2.30	7.00
Rosebud,	2.36	7.05
Coalport,	2.28	7.07
Flyn City,	2.48	7.25
Fallen Timber,	2.57	7.35
Shirley,	3.00	7.37
Frugality,	3.06	7.39
Dean,	3.15	7.41
Condron,	3.20	7.45
Dysart,	3.24	7.49
Millside,	3.28	7.52
Ashville,	3.35	8.00
Ansbry,	3.42	8.05
Dawson,	3.52	8.14
Wildwood,	3.55	8.17
Cresson,	4.10	8.30

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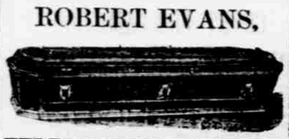

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Are Animals Happy ?

"Are animals mentally happy ?" asks Mr. B. Carlill in the *Nineteenth Century*. He answers that he thinks they are. We may not be able to get a direct answer in words from the animal world to the question "Is life worth living ?" he says, but we get an answer in sounds and signs which, on all ordinary rules of interpretation, are equally decisive in the affirmative. Animals have no motive for dissimulation; if they appear happy they probably are, if they sound happy they probably are, and half an hour of a summer's evening spent in seclusion near a rabbit warren would probably convince any one that in capacity, as in opportunity, for enjoyments, rabbits still deserved Uncle Remus' description, "more saner than some folks." There is of course, no doubt that animals are influenced by many of the sentiments which make or mar the happiness of human beings, such as love of home, or of freedom sociableness mutual attachment, and the like; and on the other hand, jealousy, hatred, and revenge. Still, as Mr. Carlill remarks, all forboding, all anxiety, all care, all serious thought for the morrow, which constitutes, three-fourths of human misery, is to animals absolutely unknowable; and of the remaining quarter, how much is there which is purely the product of civilization, and from which animals, equally with the the lower savages, are also free! Care, Mr. Carlill might have added, is the penalty of man's higher nature, but that care is vastly more than compensated by the enjoyments and the hopes of futurity which that higher nature renders possible.

The Barbarous Manner in which Highwaymen are Executed in Persia.

One of my traveling companions told me that he saw the skeletons of several robbers who had been seized and put to death. A small, round tank of brick had been constructed, as high as to a man's chin. The condemned one was then put into the tank, and newly mixed plaster of paris poured in until the tank was full. The man was thus suffocated and permanently fixed as a warning to other highwaymen. Sometimes the condemned man is placed with the head down in a tank, or in a hole excavated for the purpose, and the liquid plaster is poured in until the body is firmly fixed. The feet and ankles protrude. A chief of one of the Loree clans entered an Armenian village at the head of several horsemen at night, being exasperated at the refusal of the people to comply with his demands, and at the works spoken of by some of the people. They took the priest and some of the principal men of the village, and tied them one by one in a sack with a large dog, and then beat the dog until in his rage he killed the man tied up with him. The Persian Governor, hearing of the affair, made a hunting excursion into the territory of the tribe. Etiquette required that the chief should visit the Prince. He was sumptuously entertained in the pavilion of the Governor, his followers being without. When his suspicions had been dispelled, in a moment an iron band was slipped about his neck and chains put upon his feet, and he was thrown alive into the furnace with which the baths are heated.

Nickel.

Nickel is an elementary metal. It was first obtained as a metal about 1751 in Germany. But the ore had been long known to miners, who called it Kupfer nickel, or Old Nick's copper, because, though it looked like copper ore, no copper could be obtained from it. When pure, nickel is silvery white, and does not oxidize or tarnish in the air. It can easily be hammered out into thin sheets or drawn into wire ; it is stronger than iron, and almost as hard to melt. Its chief use is for plating other metals, as it gives them a beautiful, silverlike surface which is quite easily kept from rusting. It is also used in alloys. German silver is made by taking one part nickel, one part zinc, and two parts copper. Our five and three cent pieces are made of three parts copper and one part nickel. Nickel is found in many parts of the world, but the principal mines are in Russia, Germany, Sweden, Austria, England and Scotland. In this country it is found in the States of Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

Women Millionaires.

Mrs. Kate Terry is worth nearly $6,000,000.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor is worth about $8,000,000.

Mrs. Edwin Stevens, of New York, has $15,000,000.

Mrs. Thomas A. Scott counts her wealth at $4,000,000.

Mrs. Hetty Green, of New York, is said to have about $40,000,000.

Mrs. Robert Goelet, worth $3,000,000 owes her fortune to hardware.

Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts is the $8,000,000 widow of a mining king.

Mrs. Jayne, the widow of the patent medicine man, is worth $3,000,000.

Mrs. Martin Bates was left $1,500,000, which her husband made in dry goods.

Peculiarity of a Horse's Eye.

One often hears the expression that a horse don't know its strength. That is a mistake. A horse is fully aware of its strength, but, owing to a peculiarity of its optic lens, it is kept in a constant state of intimidation. A horse's eye magnifies six diameters, and a man looks like a giant to it. Queer isn't ? but true. A series of curious experiments recently made by Parisian savants have established it beyond any question. That accounts for many of the odd fits of fright the best horses are subject to.

Ladies will find relief from headache, costiveness, swimming in the head, colic, sour stomach, restlessness, indigestion, or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency by taking Simmons Liver Regulatr. It is not unpleasant, is purely vegatable, and is not injurious to the most delicate constitution.

UTTERLY DISCOURAGED
expresses the feeling of many victims of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica and nervous or sick headache. Having tried numberless so-called remedies, and physicians of all schools, without relief, there seems to be no hope. Many such have as a last resort tried Athlophoros, and to their surprise and joy have found that it was a *safe, sure* and *quick cure*. Athlophoros is not an experiment; thousands have been cured by its use and they testify as to its value.
Shekomeko, Dutchess Co. N. Y. Aug. 20, '86
I took Athlophoros according to directions; it caused a ringing in my ear that was not pleasant, it operated on my heart causing a slower and fainter throb, and constipated my bowels. When the last dose was taken I did not think much of the medicine; the next day my lameness was better, and continued getting less until it left me. My lameness was in my back, shoulders and neck, and had been for eight months. I was advised to try Athlophoros by my neighbor, Wm. Jackson, who had taken a bottle of it for a severe attack of lameness in his shoulder and arm. He said "it drove the lameness right out of me; my head felt strong, and my heart almost stopped beating; I thought I would die, but I came out all right, and have not had any lameness since." AMON BRIGGS.
Phelps, N. Y., August 13, 1886.
I am a practicing physician; I prescribed Athlophoros in a case of inveterate rheumatism of the right shoulder and arm. This case had been of weeks standing—yes months—and resisted medicine carefully selected, also the use of electric treatment. One bottle removed all the trouble. The case remains well, now over a year since using the medicine.
G. C. PRICHARD, M. D.
Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.
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For 30 cents we will send the FAMILY VISITOR for SIX months. This paper has been published for twenty-one years, and contains all the choicest reading matter, including illustrated stories, choice poetry, hints and helps for the household, fashion notes, fireside, ladies' fancy work, and everything to interest the whole family. We will send free by mail a Lithograph and Steel Engraving, consisting of a handsome Rubber Tablet mounted on a handle, and a bottle of Liquid Gum and Paste, packed in a strong, neat box. This is an invaluable little article and many will find it indispensable for mending your collars, cuffs and household linen. Can be used to stamp letterheads and envelopes, and as a designing tool. Is the best mucilage that will stick on glass, tin, wood, paper, leather, cloth, and in fact anything. Will not mar or gum; perfectly clear, black and indelible; will not sour or boil out. Is useful in a thousand and one ways. Send 30 cents and address at once, sending 30c. in stamps or Postal Note, and the prize and your address will be sent by return mail. THE FAMILY VISITOR, Philadelphia, Penna.

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A beautiful Temperance Picture. Old and young may look at it and constantly discern a new lesson. Shows the first step, first glass, and the various stages of drinking, destroyer of home, the pledge, reformation, and the natural and effects of drinking, with much valuable and useful information. Endorsed by Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE and others of the N. W. C. T. U. It is not a cheap, worthless thing, but a picture to fit a reform or temperance parlor. 22x14, mounted on rollers ready to hang on the wall. Price by mail, postpaid, only 25c. Send for circular. Agents wanted everywhere. Sold in clubs. Terms one dollar per week. Send 25c. for sample copy and terms to agents. Address H. W. KELLEY, 711 Sansom St., Phila., Pa. Mention this paper.

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!
SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.
TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

NOT DEAD YET!
VALLIE LUTTRINGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET-IRON WARE
AND TIN ROOFING,
Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.
No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.
TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.
Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices. V. LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, April 18, 1883-tf.

Important to Canvassers.
WANTED—Live Canvassers in every county in the United States to sell FOX'S PATENT REVERSIBLE SAD IRON, which combines two Sad Irons, Polisher, Plater, &c., one from doing the work of an entire set of ordinary irons. Is self-heating by gas or alcohol lamp. DOES AWAY WITH HOT KITCHENS. Price moderate. A large and lasting income insured to good canvassers. Address, for circulars, &c., FOX SAD IRON CO., 95 Reade St., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED to canvass for one of the oldest established, best known Nurseries in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. Prices low. Geneva Nursery, Established 1846. W. & T. SMITH, Geneva, N.Y.

The Pennsylvania Force-Feed

Fertilizer Grain Drill.
Warranted the most perfect Force-Feed Fertilizer Drill in existence. Send for circular.
A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

Old Slave-Hunting Bloodhounds.

"Bloodhounds are seldom found in the company of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' troupes," said an old-time Lower Mississippi steamboat captain. "Before the war, in the old slavery days, I was very familiar with those hounds, their training and method or work. Dogs representing them on the dramatic stage are of heavier build and different species. Bloodhounds are larger and more compact than ordinary hounds, with hair straight and sleek as that of the finest race horse, colored between yellow and brown, short eared, rather long nosed and built for scenting, quick action and speed. They can take a scent three days old and run it down. Their speed is about equal to and their endurance much greater than the greyhound. Their bark resembles neither that of a bulldog, cur, nor hound, but is a yelp like a wolf's. Their bite is a wolf-like snap, not the hold-fast grip of a bulldog. The 'catch-dog' used in in slavery times on Southern plantations capturing runaway negroes looked like a cross between a Newfoundland and bull of large and powerful build. I'll describe you a 'negro hunt,' a common enough occurrence before the war: The overseer, or hunter, mounts a fleet horse, holds his 'catch dog' by a chain and turns loose the hounds. Circling 'round, they strike the scent and soon line off, their fast receding yelps marking the rapidity of the chase. The horseman follows over fences, through timber and swamp, as best he can, holding his 'catch dog' 'in leash.' Hounds sighting the negro divide, form a semi-circle and rapidly draw it into a large circle around him. As the pursued wretch runs the dogs in front of him fall back, but preserve their equi distant place in the circle which they are gradually closing. On nearing him they snap at his legs, but do not spring at his throat. As the circle narrows the hunter arrives. The ominous sounds of the chain's rattle, like the warning note of the serpent, strikes the negro's ear. The 'catch dog' springs upon the exhausted runaway and holds him. Hounds are clubbed away, the fugitive secured, dogs 'leashed' and the hunt is over."

An "Arabian Nights" Story Matched.

Giles Busby, a Toledo fishmonger, was cleaning a white fish the other day, and in the larger intestines of the fish he found a diamond ring. The ring had engraved upon its inner surface "J. A. B., Chicago, '69." Busby forwarded the ring to the Chief of Police of that city. Mrs. Julia A. Lennon identified and recovered the ring. She tells an interesting story of its loss. In 1869 she, as Miss Bennett, became engaged to Mr. Lennon, and he gave her this diamond ring, for which he paid $450. Upon their bridal trip in 1871, Mrs. Lennon lost this ring ; while she was washing her hands in the toilet room of the Pullman car the ring slipped from her finger and dropped through the waste pipe. As the train happened to be crossing the bridge over the St. Lawrence river, near Montreal, just at that time, the bereaved bride had no hopes of recovering the ring. There are no white fish in the St. Lawrence and the theory is that a small fish seized upon the ring, and at some future time this small fish, while cruising about the lakes, fell a prey to the white fish in which the long-lost ring was discovered. Mr. Busby, the Toledo fishmonger, received a check for $100 from Mr. Lennon for his honesty.

Value of Dead Horses.

"Say ver goin' to do with that old nag ?" shouted a passing cart driver to a man who was superintending the removal of a lifeless horse on willow street.

"Lots," answered the other. "We'll first of all ship the old hulk to the glue factory. There the hide will be taken off and sent to a tannery, and the flesh removed from the bones. The bones are very valuable, and when the frame is separated they are distributed into piles. Shin bones are worth $40 a ton. They are used for knife handles. Thigh bones bring more. They go to Europe at $75 a ton, and come back here after a while in the shape of tooth brush handles. The foreleg bones are made into parasol handles, collar buttons, trousers buttons and other small articles of usefulness. Glue comes from the water in which the bones are boiled, while the dust from the sawing of the bones makes excellent medicine for cattle and poultry. All the rest that can't be made into bone black is ground up into powder and sold for fertilizing purposes."

"Well, who'd thought that old carcass was wuth so much!" exclaimed the carter in suprise.

A SETTING HEN.—The following is an item from a poultry publication : "Ever hear about our little red hen ? Well, sir, she was on the set for keeps. Couldn't keep her off. Old door knobs, soda bottles, lamp chimneys, match safes, anything was good enough for her. Finally I put her on three mud turtles, and I hope to die if she didn't hatch out alligators ! One of 'em eat her up, and when we opened him, there was the hen settin' on his back teeth, and they'd swelled up so they'd choaked him to death.

A LATELY-DISCOVERED but extremely simple use of camphor is appreciated in the household. If the varnish on woodwork or furniture be changed in spots to white from drops of cologne or bay rum or heated dishes, it can be changed back by rubbing the spot with a cloth wet in camphor.

The Ounce of Prevention.

The satisfaction of feeling safe from catching any disease from drinking water from impure air, from a sick person, from contact with foul clothing, infection or contagion from any source, is complete and all anxiety allayed by the use of Darbys Prophylactic Fluid. A bottle will give more safety, comfort and confidence than all the doctoring in the world.

Do not be suspicious of everybody. The man who is everlastingly looking for evil can find the greatest quantity of it in his own life.

Is Life Worth Living?

That depends upon the Liver, for if the Liver is inactive the whole system is out of order—the breath is bad, digestion poor, head dull or aching, energy and hopefulness gone, the spirits are depressed, a heavy weight exists after eating, with general despondency and the blues. The Liver is the housekeeper of the health; and a harmless, simple remedy that acts like Nature, does not constipate afterwards or require constant taking, does not interfere with business or pleasure during its use, makes Simmons Liver Regulator a medical perfection.

I have tested its virtues personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. Have tried forty other remedies before Simmons Liver Regulator, and none of them gave more than temporary relief, but the Regulator not only relieved but cured.
B. H. YONGE Macon, Ga.

EASILY ACCOUNTED FOR
The success of Baugh's $25 Phosphate as an excellent crop producer and permanent improver of the soil, is easily accounted for
It is made of the bones of animals, and with special regard to a general adaptability as a plant food.
Every particle of which bones are composed, is a direct food of vegetables.
We render this food immediately available
In the $25 PHOSPHATE
Which we claim to be a very special advantage, as it gives the crop an early start and sustains it until fully matured, besides permanently improving the soil.
MORENA PA., Jan. 1st, 1886.
"Having thoroughly tested BAUGH'S $25 PHOSPHATE, sold by side of other makes costing $30 and $40 per ton, I am satisfied that Baugh's is the best for first crop as well as permanent results. I had better wheat and sell more grass for two years where I used the $25 Phosphate. I will use no other kind and advise all farmers to buy Baugh's $25 Phos